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When Judges Go to War

Its decisions mark the 1950-51 term of the Supreme Court as one of the most reactionary in history. It handed down ruling after ruling against labor and the Negro people.

—See Magazine Section

PROTESTS MOUNT ON COURT RULING ON C.P.

— See Page 3 —



THE TRENTON SIX, on trial for their lives for the fourth time in three years, are pictured in the New Jersey court as they awaited the

outcome of their trial. They are (l. to r.): James Thorpe, Ralph Cooper, Collis English, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie and Horace Wilson.

TRENTON SIX:

'WE'LL KEEP ON FIGHTING UNTIL ALL ARE FREE'

— See Page 4 —

See Deadlock In French Vote June 17

By Joseph Starobin

AS THE JUNE 17th VOTING for the French National Assembly approaches, the predominant forecast in Paris is one of deadlock. The big press is talking about a "hexagon" of parties, with each of the main six groupings getting about a hundred seats apiece, in such a way that the next Assembly will be very hard to govern.

The hopes of a gang-up on the Communists have been ebbing in the capitalist press. The expectancy of a decisive deGaulist trend is also disappearing. The game of alliances among the Center parties has aroused a profound disgust or apathy in the electorate and appears to be contributing to a weakening of the Center instead of the earlier hope that it would work out against the Communists.

Only the latter Party is fighting right up to the finish, in a blazing campaign, which stresses the importance of holding the five and a half million votes of November, 1946 or exceeding them.

THE KEY WORD to the French puzzle remains: "frustration." And it is probable that the men of Washington and Wall Street will be most frustrated of all, because the voting is bound to show that France is not a reliable base for war, not to speak of being an enthusiastic ally of the Atlantic alliance.

The threat from deGaulism remains a very serious one, but not so much because of what deGaulle can win on his own ticket. As correspondents for the British press, like Alexander Werth in the *New Statesman and Nation*, pointed out last week, the DeGaulle campaign in itself has been received quite coolly.

THE GENERAL does not cut a very sympathetic figure when he presents himself as a "Republican—as his last speeches have done. As a dictator, he has little dynamism and the fatal faculty for exposing himself in advance. His program of scrapping the trade unions have been one major blunder; the CGT has spoken out clearly threatening to "show him a thing or two," and the prospect of heavy industrial battles has cooled off even sections of the ruling class who would like a "strong man," but fear to pay the price. Moreover, the Vatican has been plunking quite firmly for the Catholic Republicans, (MRP), one of the three Center parties.

In a recent newspaper guessing contest, the conservative *Le Figaro* only gives deGaulle 120 seats; *L'Aurore*, which is deGaulist, only gives him 99. The earlier figures ranging toward 150 are no longer heard.

But, as the Communists em-

JACQUES DUCLOS
Unity for France

phasize, the danger is not only deGaulle's own ticket; it is the deGaulists masquerading as "independents" and "peasants" who are allied with the Center parties. If the three Center parties (Socialists, MRP and Radicals) only have perhaps 275 seats between them, but if a third of these are really deGaulists, then the true strength of deGaulle approaches the 175 mark.

BUT BY HAMMERING away very skillfully against the fake Socialists for making alliances with concealed Rightists, the Communists are not only directly fighting deGaulle, but they are cutting down the Center strength in such a way that a future coalition between deGaulle and the Center will become more difficult.

The Communist campaign has been sharp, sure and dynamic: thousands of meetings, hundreds of convincing posters, a tremendous emphasis on peace as the only way out for France, a skillful and factual hammering-away at the daily needs of the people. The Communists are in a position to show that they proposed measures in the interests of all working people, rejected by the Center, in favor of rearmament.

The comings-and-goings of Gen. Omar Bradley, and the hit-and-run visit of the 16 Congressmen last weekend have not helped the Center, which is on the defensive against the Communist demand for peace with the USSR, and end to the war in Indo-China, a program of peacetime rehabilitation of France.

The DEGAULLIST ATTACK on the CGT headquarters last week (to which the police prefect

under the Socialist ministry of interior replied by arresting trade unionists (does not help either deGaulle or the Socialists).

Last Saturday night, in a nationwide radio hookup, Jacques Duclos, presented the widest appeal for unity on behalf of the national salvation of France yet heard; a suave, skillful, earnest speech addressed to an audience far beyond the Party, and *L'Humanité's* special edition last Sunday sold 804,000 copies.

The Center parties are the victims of their own past failures and unfulfilled promises. They bear the brunt of the burden of rearmament which is quickly undermining France's return to prewar productive levels. It is they who have to produce the ten divisions this year which Gen. Bradley wants, and which can only come by longer military service. And since the United States intends to produce the war material for France's Army, the Center can't even count on the fillip which war production here at home might give to the economy. On top of which the rising European inflation is rapidly boosting internal living costs while hiking raw materials.

FRANCE'S CAPITALISM does not have the "fat" to stand this kind of thing, as does American capitalism; it doesn't even pretend to have the "self-control" which Britain's capitalism is striving desperately to continue.

The only slogan of the Center is "against both dictatorships—Left and Right." But this has a hollow ring in a country where the Left has such a powerful, truly national base and national appeal. Moreover, it rings false when it is clear that the function of the Center has been to prepare the way for the Right—including alliances now with concealed deGaulists.

In November, 1946, twenty-two million Frenchmen voted, including the overseas areas; the abstention rate was close to 22 percent for metropolitan France and double that in the colonies. The odds are that if this ratio continues on Sunday, the Communist vote for metropolitan France should range around the 28.6 percent of 1946 or go better.

In any case, with a total in the new Chamber of about 625 votes all in all, and with "a hundred apiece" for the chief parties, it is hard to see how any of them will govern, even in coalition.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

AT LEAST 2,530,000 VOTERS in 30 Italian provinces last Sunday supported the peace program of the Communist and Left Socialist parties, to register 38.5 percent of the total vote in this year's municipal and provincial council elections, as compared with 36 percent in the same provinces in 1948.

This gain in the popular vote for the anti-war parties repeated the pattern already established in Northern Italy on May 27 and in Sicily on June 3. It revealed that despite the rigging of elections by the pro-war coalition of four rightwing parties, and despite the Vatican's entrance in the elections on the side of the pro-war camp, as well as the expenditure by Washington and Wall Street of upwards of \$2 billions to rearm Italy, the peace forces have increased their strength.

At the same time, the rightwing coalition of Christian Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and Right Socialists got only 50.3 percent of the vote, as compared with 59.5 percent in the same area in 1948.

In another move for peace, the Soviet Union this week insisted in a 19-page note handed U. S. Ambassador Alan Kirk that "not a single country which participated in the war against Japan must be excluded from preparation and signature" of a peace treaty with Japan, and called for a conference to prepare such a treaty in July or August. Moscow's action came as John Foster Dulles, President Truman's special emissary, was cooking up a deal for support of the French Government. The current quisling government of France indicated its readiness to back Washington's plans for a separate peace with Japan and the further remilitarization of that country, but insisted on reparations of \$2 billions, an agreement that Japan would not try to inundate French colonies with cheap goods, and participation of the French Indo-Chinese puppet regimes in the peace settlement. Presumably U. S. taxpayers would have to pay the reparations. Dulles' "success" in Paris followed a failure in London. The British government couldn't see eye-to-eye with Wall Street's little scheme for using Japanese reaction again as a gendarme to serve Wall Street's interests in the Far East.

MANEUVERS IN KOREA AND IRAN

In Tokyo, U. S. Secretary of Defense General Marshall announced that the Chinese People's Government actually intended to attack Japan, thus providing a convenient pretext for speeding up efforts to bring Japanese troops into the war in Korea and to complete the conversion of Japan into a war base for Wall Street. At the same time, Marshall denied that he had come to the Far East to discuss peace in Korea. This denial was supported by Secretary of State Acheson, who told an interrogator at the MacArthur hearings that he knew of nothing brewing in the direction of peace in Korea. Despite this, however, United Nations circles at Lake Success continued to send out rumors that peace negotiations were in the offing.

In Korea, General Ridgway's troops continued to inch northward, though paying for each inch as the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers fought determinedly. While at Pusan in South Korea, Suh Min Ho, chairman of the Syngman Rhee Assembly's interior affairs and security committee declared that more than 50,000 South Korean draftees had died of disease, malnutrition and inhuman treatment in training camps since December. He declared thousands of others deserted. Less than 350,000 survived, but "80 percent of them are physical wrecks." Suh Min Ho blamed "corrupt officers" of the Korean National Guard.

In another potential powder-keg, Iran, British and Iranian government authorities were dithering for some kind of formula which would enable the Iranian government to go through with its plan for nationalizing the \$850,000,000 Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, while simultaneously protecting the investment of British billionaires. The Iranian government sent its temporary board of directors for the nationalized industry into the oil fields of Khuzistan province; the British sent four directors of the Anglo-Iranian Company to talk to Premier Mossadegh. Behind the scenes, the British were maneuvering to stir Southern tribes into an uprising, which would provide a pretext for British troops to move in; the U. S. Ambassador Henry Grady was maneuvering to prevent nationalization and at the same time to ease U. S. oil companies into control of the resources. Main deterrent to both was the strength of the Leftwing Tudeh Party and the Soviet-Iranian pact of 1921.

GUNS AND BUTTER, TOO?

On the economic front, Wall Street mobilized a number of its big guns to convince West European businessmen and politicians that the clouds of inflation over West Europe would not douse the sparks of economic recovery. Theme of Wall Street's propagandists was that West Europe could have guns and butter, too. This was repeated by the Marshall Plan Council in Paris, the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Lisbon, the Bank for International Settlements at Basle. In Washington, the Truman Government moved to inject the Economic Cooperation Administration with a fresh dose of the opiate of humanitarianism; Point Four, he intimated, might be transferred to the ECA.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEWS: Fall in the price of rubber caused by the U. S.-dictated embargo on shipments to China produced immediate repercussions in Indonesia, brought thousands of small-holders close to bankruptcy while allowing the big plantations to take only a small loss. Strikes broke out in several cities. . . . Belgium's King Leopold announced he will retire in favor of his 20-year-old son Prince Baudouin. He did not indicate how this would improve the position of Belgian workers or the Congo peoples. . . . Still missing were British diplomats MacLean and Burgess, whose "political integrity" was vouched for by British writers Spender and Auden, and whose disappearance was headlined by one London paper as "Whitehall in Queer Street." . . . In Buenos Aires, the Communist Party announced the assassination by fascist hoodlums of district secretary Francisco Blanco, 30-year-old metal worker. . . . At Geneva, the Soviet delegate's proposal for a report on the adverse effects of rearmament on workers' living conditions was rejected by the U. S.-controlled voting majority of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, 11 to 5.

Coming Next Week

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Narcotics Probe Hides Real Culprits

By Michael Singer

THE HEART-RENDING story of teen-agers enslaved in a world of heroin, prostitution and crime as tape-recorded at the state narcotic hearing, is actually the indictment of bipartisan politicians and Big Business, spotlighted by the Kefauver Committee but never fully exposed.

The question must be asked: Why did Gov. Dewey NOW decide to direct Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein to hold hearings into dope peddling and narcotic sales among high school youth in New York City? Why didn't the governor use his information and his tape-recorders when Sen. Kefauver was in this city?

Whom is he trying to cover up?

The circle of corruption from the slaying of Pete Panto on the Brooklyn waterfront in 1939 to the destruction of young high school students in 1951 is one and the same ring—crooked politicians, payoff cops, dock racketeers and the underworld.

WHEN GOV. DEWEY pardoned Lucky Luciano in 1947 because the criminal allegedly gave important wartime information on Mussolini agents (evidence never substantiated by government data), did Dewey know then that Luciano controlled the biggest dope ring in the world right under his own nose? Did Dewey know of the charges that Frank Costello, Luciano's partner in crime, and admitted cocktail intimate of ex-Mayor O'Dwyer, was carrying on the New York-California dope syndicate details for Luciano?

When the governor gave his overt support to Mayor Impellitteri in the 1950 campaign, was he aware of the charges that Thomas Luchese, one of the top narcotic agents for the mob, had helped put over Impellitteri as candidate for mayor?

The family of
NATHAN SHAFFER

expresses thanks to all their friends for their sympathy and condolences. We pledge to carry on in his memory for peace and a better world.

The questions that Kefauver and Rudolph Halley never asked are also being evaded by the Goldstein inquiry. Thus far, the Attorney General seems anxious to indict the school system and Superintendent of Schools William Jansen. There is no doubt that Jansen has been exposed by the hearing.

He has been forced to admit that instead of his original estimate of 154 high school "reefers," the actual number was closer to 1,500.

What about the cops? Who is the payoff agent for the Police Department with the dope ring?

Acting Lt. Walter Casey told the Kefauver Committee that 25 to 30 detectives are assigned to the city's police narcotics squad.

IT WOULD BE interesting to see whether the Goldstein inquiry summons Acting Lt. Walter Casey of the city police department, to explain in more detail than he did for the Kefauver Committee, the operations of the 30-man narcotics squad here.

The hearing, with its sordid tape-recordings, its effort to smear Harlem and the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples as narcotic "criminals," its vicious use of the testimony to create a lynch atmosphere against Negroes, its whitewash of the neglect, corruption and connections of the big shot police officials in peddling—is a typical Dewey "crusade."

The Kefauver hearings and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan have ample documents and testimony naming racketeers involved in the smuggling of dope into New York city piers. This billion dollar racket operates with connivance of the police, politicians and the shipping operators.

WILL GOLDSTEIN probe that?

The small-fry peddlers, the corner hoodlum, the victimized, demoralized, war-panned youth who are being swallowed up in this network of heroin, cocaine, morphine, marijuana and opium, may make the headlines for Mr. Dewey. But what about Luchese and Costello? What about Albert Anastasia and Luciano? What about Impellitteri and O'Dwyer? What about the cops? What about Dewey himself?



Jail Pittsburgh Attorney in New Frameup

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.

AS THE DEFENSE was about to open its case in the frameup thought control trial here Defense Attorney Hyman Schlesinger was arrested and handcuffed on the street and thrown into the county jail.

The charge was "sedition." That is the same charge under which the defendants, Andy Onda and James Dolsen, have been on trial since Jan. 2.

The complaint was brought by the notorious FBI labor spy Matt Cvetic, whose lies were exposed by Schlesinger in a sensational court hearing last year.

Schlesinger branded the arrest an attempt to disrupt the "sedition" trial defense, which was about to open, and a move to "destroy the right of advocacy" and to intimidate all members of the bar.

SCHLESINGER was arrested at 6:20 p. m. Monday night as he was waiting for a bus. Handcuffs were clapped on him and he was kept in prison until 2 a. m. He was released on his own recognizance at the demand of his fellow defense attorneys, John T. McCernan and Basil Pollitt.

Bail was later set at \$1,500. It was learned that Assistant District Attorney Loran Lewis, the prosecutor in the "sedition" trial, had demanded \$10,000 bail. Lewis has made several bitter personal and political attacks on Schlesinger during the frameup trial.

The fascist-like plot against the labor defense attorney was carried out in the most brazen fashion.

Cvetic was afraid to get his warrant against Schlesinger in Pittsburgh where Schlesinger has many friends. So the spy went to a justice of the peace in a little village at the other end of Allegheny county for his warrant.

THE VILLAGE J. P., Rudolph Antoncic, gave the warrant to a village constable, who went to Pittsburgh to make the arrest.

There is little doubt that Cvetic and the village justice and constable were tools of Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the arch witch-hunter of western Pennsylvania.

Musmanno, who lauded Mussolini's fascists and gangsters in open court during the "sedition" trial,

celled a ruling by Musmanno that Schlesinger could not practice in his courtroom again.

MUSMANNO had cited Schlesinger for "contempt" when the labor lawyer refused to answer a series of witchhunting questions in court. Schlesinger was appearing before Musmanno at the time in a civil action as the attorney for a man who had slipped on an icy pavement and broken his leg.

The labor lawyer told Musmanno that his questions had nothing to do with the issues in the case and were lawless and unconstitutional.

The questions were: "Are you a Communist?" "Are you a member of the Civil Rights Congress?" etc.

Musmanno said he based these questions on "information" from Matt Cvetic. Cvetic is alleged to have told him that Schlesinger was one of those "Communist" Civil Rights Congress leaders.

The trial of Onda and Dolsen was recessed several days at the request of defense lawyers.

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A Housing Crisis YOU Can Solve

AN EDITORIAL

CHICAGO faces a challenge of alarming scope.

In two weeks, some 5,000 delegates to the American Peace Congress will arrive in our city.

As of now, there is no place for them to sleep.

Why?

Mainly because of Jim-crow.

Many Chicago hotels and rooming houses are closed to the peace delegates on a non-discriminatory basis.

And the sleeping room in private homes, offered thus far, will not fill the bill.

The people of our city must respond to this crisis!

Anything less would be to play into the hands of those who want war and who want to uphold Jim-crow.

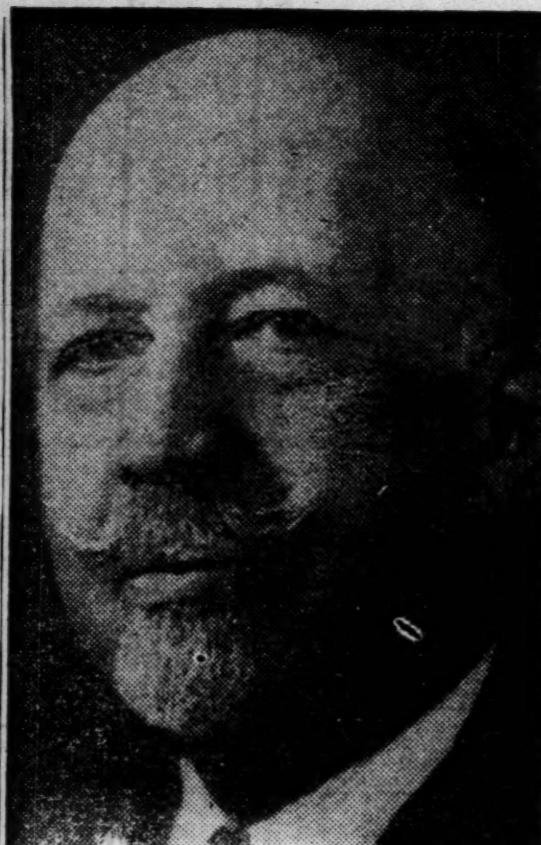
The appeal of the APC for housing is not directed to those who have large homes, spare rooms and guest rooms. Few of us are that fortunate.

What is needed is the response of those who understand enough about the need to fight for peace and racial equality to make some special arrangements for the few days of the Congress.

Extra cots in the living room or in the dining room. Beds made available by having members of the family stay with friends elsewhere. Emergency arrangements whereby every household of progressive Chicagoans can be made available for housing at least one delegate.

Certainly, this is a small sacrifice — considering the issues which face this momentous gathering.

We understand the APC switchboard at Franklin 2-3392 is ready to handle your pledge for the housing of delegates.



DR. W. E. B. DUBoIS



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Headliners for June 29 Rally

Top Peace Leaders, Colorful Pageant at Coliseum Meeting

CHICAGO.—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, world-famed scholar and peace leader, will keynote the mammoth rally at the Chicago Coliseum on Friday evening, June 29, highlighting the three-day American Peace Crusade.

Final details on the program, being completed this week, called for the appearance of an outstanding labor leader on the program.

A special section of the program will unfold a "cross-section of America," with a series of three-minute speeches on "Why I Fight for Peace."

Among the participants will be an American GI who met with the Russians on the Elbe in 1945, signalling the doom of Hitler. Another will be the mother of a Korean

veteran. Also speaking will be a Negro youth orator from North Carolina, a member of one of the families victimized by legal lynching, a cowboy from the Western plains, a steel worker, a member of the Quaker peace movement, a 10-year-old school child.

The tightly-knit rally and pageant will also feature Hollywood movie star Gale Sondergaard, singer Paul Robeson and nuclear physicist Prof. Philip Morrison.

Meanwhile, groups were working this week at the sale of tickets to insure a capacity crowd.

In an appeal issued by Dr. DuBois and other peace leaders, Chicagoans were urged to provide an overflow turnout as "the best and warmest welcome you could possibly extend to the Congress delegates."

Referring to what he called an "historic rally," Dr. DuBois declared:

"Its words will be heard in Europe, where the people have already held their own great congresses for peace. Its slogans will resound in Africa and Asia, where colonial peoples are marching toward freedom. Its rallying cry will be heard wherever peace-loving people fight the menace of World War III."

ASK SUPREME CT. REVIEW ON COMMUNISTS

— See Pages 3 and 8 —

Locals Name Peace Delegates

CHICAGO.—The naming of week with key local unions choosing those who will represent them at this momentous parley.

on June 29 moved ahead this Examples of the action here

this week were:

• The big Armour local of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers decided to send its entire executive board of more than 20 to represent them at the three-day American Peace Congress.

• Local 758 of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers chose a total of 50 delegates, six from the local executive board and two from each of the shops which it represents.

• Local 1150 of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers elected its entire 22-man executive board as delegates.

Reports were also coming in this week from those in charge of securing delegates among the national groups, youth organizations and women's groups.

Many of these groupings have scheduled separate conferences to

be held on Friday afternoon, June 29, preceding the giant rally at the Coliseum.

Chicago Women for Peace, headed by Idell M. Umbles, this week sent an appeal to women's groups, urging that they send delegates and observers. A special letter was also being addressed to PTA organizations.

Youth coordinator Dr. Jerry Stamer addressed a letter to organizations here, many of which have already pledged to send delegates and to participate in the Young People's Festival and Field Day, which will be held on Sunday afternoon, July 1 at the Packinghouse Workers Centers and at Washington Park.

Among the groups pledging delegates were many church and sports organizations, as well as social and fraternal clubs.

See Rent Lids as War Drive Target

— See Page 8 —

95 Pct. Back Johnson Plan At McCormick

CHICAGO.—More than 95 percent of the workers voted support for the Johnson Resolution on peace in Korea in a poll taken at the International Harvester McCormick Works last week.

The McCormick workers were balloted at departmental shop meetings on all shifts and gave a spirited approval of the plan to end the Korean fighting on its first anniversary, June 25.

Ken Born, organizer of United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 108, said that the sentiment for settlement of the war was overwhelming.

OFFICERS of the local, grievance men and stewards spoke at the shop meetings, explaining the Johnson proposal in detail. There were seven noontime meetings on the day shift, five on the second shift and one on the third shift.

Many of the workers voluntarily signed their names to the ballot, indicating that they want more information on the peace issue and that they are ready to join in peace activity.

The balloting was approved by the executive board of the local

Ask Pay Hike at Campbell's Soup

CHICAGO.—The first of many departmental meetings were called at the Campbell's Soup plant here this week, as the union gathered steam for a wage boost drive.

A program of action on wages was adopted at a meeting of stewards, representing the 2,800 workers in the plant who are members of Local 194, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers.

It was agreed that despite the wage freeze the local would seek an immediate "cost-of-living" increase and a general boost in December when negotiations reopen.

Union representative Al Evanoff reported the Campbell workers were far behind workers in other industries on wage increases that might give the workers a fighting chance to keep up with the rising cost of living.

While launching a militant wage fight, the Campbell local decided to begin enlarging its strike fund, should it become necessary to take drastic action in support of its demand.

Stressed at the stewards meeting was the intense speed-up in the plant and the company's abuse of the so-called labor standards system. The local is also opening a fight for a union security plan.

What's On? CHICAGO

WEEKLY FOREIGN FILM Series, Friday Eve, June 22, "Ten Days That Shook the World." Also "Ballet Russe," People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago. Sponsored by Film Forum of Chicago, 60 cents.

GRAND BAZAAR and Celebration, Sat., June 23, beginning 4 p.m. and on through the evening, honoring Nate and Ruth Liberty Hall, 3420 Roosevelt Rd. Auspices: West Side Peace Committee.

MEET the Ebonettes at their June Peace Ball, Sat., June 16, 9:30 p.m. Packinghouse Workers Center, 49th and Wabash. Donation 60 cents. Auspices: Ebonettes Club of the South Side Labor Youth League.

RALLY AND PAGEANT for Peace, Friday evening, June 29 at the Chicago Coliseum, 14th and Wabash. W. E. B. DuBois, Gale Sondergaard, Prof. Phillip Morrison, Paul Robeson and a giant dramatic presentation. Tickets 60 cents and \$1.20. Auspices: American Peace Congress.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL and Field Day, Sunday afternoon, July 1 at the Packinghouse Workers Center and in Washington Park. Sports and cultural competitions.



of all foreign troops from Korean soil?"

The ballot also explained that this was the essence of the resolution introduced in the U. S. Senate by Sen. Edwin Johnson (D-Col.), who called for an end to the fighting at the conclusion of a full year of war.

In announcing the results of the poll, leaders of the McCormick Works peace committee said that the workers indicated their interest in the American Peace Congress, which opens in Chicago on June 29.

THE SOLE QUESTION on the ballot was: "Do you favor a cease fire order in Korea, withdrawal to the 38th Parallel and withdrawal

and carried out by the peace committee in the plant.

*

ILLINOIS Call for 3-Day Beef Boycott

CHICAGO.—A boycott of all beef purchases was the answer of South Side consumers this week to the big packers' "beef strike" aimed at jacking still higher the exorbitant price ceilings set by the Office of Price Stabilization.

The South Side Consumers Committee, which recently concluded an effective 7-day boycott of all meat in their community, announced:

"The packers' strike is a plain hold-up for the purpose of breaking price ceilings and holding out for even greater profits. They cannot frighten housewives—who already cannot afford beef even at present ceilings."

"WE CALL on all consumers," declared the statement issued by

Co-Chairmen Bea Brookins and Ruth Miller, "to answer the packers with their own strike against the purchase of all beef, and for observance of three meatless days weekly until prices are rolled back."

A meeting of the consumers group with Regional OPS Director Michael Howlett was scheduled for last Thursday afternoon, committee spokesmen said.

A large delegation of shoppers, determined to press for OPS action to reduce prices, was expected to participate.

Crack Jimcrow Hiring on West Side

CHICAGO.—Two West Side clothing stores learned this week that they couldn't continue getting the bulk of their patronage from Negro customers and maintain a jincrow hiring policy.

Silvia Woods and Earl Abel, two auto workers, led a fight which resulted in the hiring of a Negro clerk and a Negro cashier by the Tobias Men's Wear store at 2403 W. Madison and Maybrooks Inc., 2358 W. Madison.

Mrs. Woods, a member of the Chicago Negro Labor Council,

said she was struck with the crassness of the discriminatory hiring policy when she went into the Tobias store last week to buy a shirt for her husband.

"The place was filled with Negro patrons," she said, "but there were only white clerks."

She told the manager that the Negro people in the community would no longer tolerate this situation and gave him 24 hours to change it.

The manager retorted that he

employed a Negro porter and told Mrs. Woods she couldn't "tell him how to run his business."

When she returned the next day with other members of the Negro Labor Council, a newly-hired Negro clerk was on the job.

Similarly at the Maybrooks store, the owner, Ted Baer, posed as a liberal, a friend of the Negro people and a member of the Urban League.

"All that would be much more convincing," Mrs. Woods told him

"if you had the decency to hire some Negro help."

Two days later, a Negro cashier had been sent to apply for the job and was reportedly hired.

"There's a big job to be done everywhere throughout this city Woods declared, "but we're going to begin by cleaning up this shameful situation right in our own community where jincrow hiring has existed for years in its most blatant form."



Packing Launched New Activities

CHICAGO.—A big new community program has been launched by District One, United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, it was announced this week by Harold Nielsen, UPWA District Director. The

program, getting under way during June, will include the following:

1.—A weekly radio broadcast over Station WGES (1390 kc) at 7:45 p.m. each Thursday, featuring newscaster Oscar Brown, Jr. The program, entitled "Labor This Week," will provide a 15-minute round-up of the week's news in Chicago and elsewhere, with emphasis upon the meaning of such news to organized labor and to the Negro population. The first broadcast will be held Thursday, June 14, at 7:45 p.m.

2.—Union PX, a discount store, located at Packinghouse Labor and Community Center, 4859 S. Wabash Ave., had its official opening on Friday evening, June 8, at a get-together of stewards and other leaders of the 25 local unions, with 20,000 members, comprising District One. Union PX is being sponsored by District One in order to bring to its members and their families the benefits of price reductions available through large-scale merchandising. Union PX will also assure members of honest dealing, low finance charges, and protection against unjustified garnishments. District One will continue to cooperate with other merchants in the community who treat its members fairly.

3.—A series of Saturday morning free, interracial children's parties, beginning Saturday, June 16 at 10 a.m., and continuing once each month thereafter. The June 16 event, open to children from seven to 12 years of age, will feature a magician, puppets, movies, and souvenirs.

4.—A people's Nite Club which will have its opening Saturday evening, June 23 at 9 p.m., and will be resumed in the Fall on a regular basis. The June 23 event will feature "Stars from the Yards," talent from the various packing plants, from other unions, and from the South Side Community, with prizes for the winners. There will be dancing. The donation of 50 cents will be used to finance the Saturday morning children's programs.

Sam Parks, manager of the Packinghouse Labor and Community Center, explained that many additional features will be added to this program, including a mammoth packinghouse workers' labor picnic on Sept. 26.

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 208 N. Wells St., Rm. 201, Chicago 2. Ill. Phone RA 6-5580.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

so much the more the necessity of mobilizing all decent people against war," writes Rev. Werynski from Krakow, Poland.

The letter urging intensified peace activity was sent by the Reverend Henryk Werynski, Colonel and Rector of the Krakow Garrison to Conrad Komorowski, Secretary of American Poles for Peace.

In view of the message, Mr. Komorowski has issued it to the press. He said:

"So significant a message of peace and brotherhood, coming from far over seas, expressing the warm, deep humanity which binds all decent people working for the noble cause of peace into one great family, should be known to everyone."

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PICNIC FOR PEACE!

War Layoffs to Hit Third of Auto Workers

By William Allan

AUTO WORKERS in the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors plants got a four-cent "productivity" raise. And the auto companies are already planning to get it back by war-made layoffs in the next two months. General Motors announced that its 350,000 hourly rated employees will be laid off from July 28 to Aug. 6. Ford has already laid off 10,000. And, as Henry Ford boarded the Queen Elizabeth for a four-month vacation in Europe, he said 10,000 more Ford workers would lose their jobs because of the war. His deputy here, vice-president Ernest Breech, quickly upped the figure to 15,000.

It is no secret here that Dodge, Plymouth and DeSoto (the three main production centers for Chrysler Corp.) plan a 30 percent reduction in the working force by the end of the month. Two weeks ago General Motors laid off thousands of probationary employees in Flint and by mid-June layoffs will go back to 1947 seniority at the Detroit Chevrolet plant.

Supplier plants (like Briggs, which makes bodies for Chrysler) are reported ready to lay off in the same proportion as Chrysler. Small shops which supply parts for the big plants will lay off workers as stockpiles mount.

E M P T Y POCKETBOOKS, heavy credits at neighborhood stores, highest taxes in history, layoffs and short work weeks have so impoverished the auto workers that a long layoff (8 to 14 weeks as is being predicted for the changeover to war production) will be the greatest catastrophe for them since the depression of 1929.

With a proposed 35 percent cutback in metals to take effect by mid-summer, the talk in the shops centers on what to do to stop the layoffs. Every auto worker knows it will mean one-third of the 1,000,000 employed in the industry will get quit slips. Hardest hit will be the auto workers who have the least seniority. And employers will refuse to hire most of them.

Employers are reaping a golden harvest. They have 600,000 new cars in the showrooms. They plan to open new war plants in cities where there is no union in the plant and where wage scales are 25 to 40 cents an hour lower. These new plants have either been turned over to them by the government, or the government has paid most of the construction costs. The government fits the bill for reconversion of old plants. Huge and profitable war orders have been given the "Big Three."

STRUGGLE AGAINST this impoverishment is developing in the plants. Hardly a day passes but workers stop, slowdown, walk out, take strike votes, demand higher wages.

It is taking all the machine control of the union that UAW President Walter Reuther can muster to stop the workers. They want a guarantee that they will not be laid off. They want prices rolled back to pro-Korean levels. They fight speedup, with or without the help of the local or international union officials.

When layoffs are discussed one now hears talk of putting everyone on a 30-hour week with 40 hours' pay. The big support by Ford Local 600 top officers for the Johnson resolution for a cease-fire in Korea on June 25 continues to win approval in scores of plants, locals and meetings of auto workers.

The auto workers are fast realizing that the Wall Street war against the Korean people is not just something on the other side of the world, it is right on the assembly line. It has meant high prices, speedup, their sons going off to fight in a useless war.

DETROIT.



Narcotics Probe Hides Real Culprits

By Michael Singer

THE HEART-RENDING story of teen-agers enslaved in a world of heroin, prostitution and crime as tape-recorded at the state narcotic hearing, is actually the indictment of bipartisan politicians and Big Business, spotlighted by the Kefauver Committee but never fully exposed.

The question must be asked: Why did Gov. Dewey NOW decide to direct Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein to hold hearings into dope peddling and narcotic sales among high school youth in New York City? Why didn't the governor use his information and his tape-recorders when Sen. Kefauver was in this city?

Whom is he trying to cover up? The circle of corruption from the slaying of Pete Panto on the Brooklyn waterfront in 1939 to the destruction of young high school students in 1951 is one and the same ring—crooked politicians, payoff cops, dock racketeers and the underworld.

WHEN GOV. DEWEY pardoned Lucky Luciano in 1947 because the criminal allegedly gave important wartime information on Mussolini agents (evidence never substantiated by government data), did Dewey know then that Luciano controlled the biggest dope ring in the world right under his own nose? Did Dewey know of the charges that Frank Costello, Luciano's partner in crime, and admitted cocktail intimate of ex-Mayor O'Dwyer, was carrying on the New York-California dope syndicate details for Luciano?

When the governor gave his overt support to Mayor Impellitteri in the 1950 campaign, was he aware of the charges that Thomas Anastasia and Luciano? What about Impellitteri and O'Dwyer? What about the cops? What about Dewey himself?

Jail Pittsburgh Attorney in New Frameup

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.

AS THE DEFENSE was about to open its case in the frameup thought control trial here Defense Attorney Hyman Schlesinger was arrested and handcuffed on the street and thrown into the county jail.

The charge was "sedition." That is the same charge under which the defendants, Andy Onda and James Dolsen, have been on trial since Jan. 2.

The complaint was brought by the notorious FBI labor spy Matt Cvetic, whose lies were exposed by Schlesinger in a sensational court hearing last year.

Schlesinger branded the arrest an attempt to disrupt the "sedition" trial defense, which was about to open, and a move to "destroy the right of advocacy" and to intimidate all members of the bar.

SCHLESINGER was arrested at 6:20 p. m. Monday night as he was waiting for a bus. Handcuffs were clapped on him and he was kept in prison until 2 a. m. He was released on his own recognizance at the demand of his fellow defense attorneys, John T. McCernan and Basil Pollitt.

Bail was later set at \$1,500. It was learned that Assistant District Attorney Loran Lewis, the prosecutor in the "sedition" trial, had demanded \$10,000 bail. Lewis has made several bitter personal and political attacks on Schlesinger during the frameup trial.

The fascist-like plot against the labor defense attorney was carried out in the most brazen fashion.

Cvetic was afraid to get his warrant against Schlesinger in Pittsburgh where Schlesinger has many friends. So the spy went to a justice of the peace in a little village at the other end of Allegheny county for his warrant.

THE VILLAGE J. P., Rudolph Antoncic, gave the warrant to a village constable, who went to Pittsburgh to make the arrest.

There is little doubt that Cvetic and the village justice and hand-cuff were tools of Judge Michael

A. Musmanno, the arch witch-hunter of western Pennsylvania.

Musmanno, who lauded Mussolini's fascist gangsters in open court during the "sedition" trial, has an intense hatred for Schlesinger, who cross-examined him severely in preliminary hearings last year.

Musmanno is also smarting under an unprecedented rebuke from the State Supreme Court for his attempt to jail Schlesinger on two "contempt" citations recently.

The high court called Musmanno's action "detestable" and called off the proceedings. It also cancelled a ruling by Musmanno that Schlesinger could not practice in his courtroom again.

MUSMAMNO had cited Schlesinger for "contempt" when the labor lawyer refused to answer a series of witchhunting questions in court. Schlesinger was appearing before Musmanno at the time in a civil action as the attorney for a man who had slipped on an icy pavement and broken his leg.

The labor lawyer told Musmanno that his questions had nothing to do with the issues in the case and were lawless and unconstitutional.

The questions were: "Are you a Communist?" "Are you a member of the Civil Rights Congress?" etc.

Musmanno said he based these questions on "information" from Matt Cvetic. Cvetic is alleged to have told him that Schlesinger was one of those "Communist" Civil Rights Congress leaders.

The trial of Onda and Dolsen was recessed several days at the request of defense lawyers after Schlesinger's arrest. The lawyers told Judge Henry X. O'Brien that they could not open their defense while they were defending each other at Port Vue hearings.

Ford Local Bars Witchhunt Trial

DEARBORN, Mich.

FOR THE SECOND TIME within the last three months the general council of Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers, speaking for 65,000 members of the union, refused to support charges that five pioneer leaders of the union should be suspended from all offices and union functions because they were "subversive" to the Communist Party.

Three months ago, the general council, with only a handful of votes opposed, voted to dismiss the trial committee that was set up to engineer the attempted frameup. UAW president Walter Reuther then stepped in and ruled that Carl Stellato, president of Local 600 who originally brought the charges, should either drop them or allow the council to vote on the trial committee's verdict.

Stellato allowed the trial committee to bring in its verdict yesterday and the council voted 94 to 21 against accepting the trial committee verdict of "guilty." The 11 members of the committee voted for their verdict and could only muster 10 others to back it. Stellato voted to support the guilty verdict.

During the course of the debate, Stellato was reported to have said that he was big enough to admit that he made a mistake and when

the council delegates for their action, saying that the grave problems created by the war economy, such as mounting layoffs, speedup, high prices were the real issues confronting the workers and that the council action was a vote of confidence in the five who had been unitedly fighting alongside the local leadership on these issues.

Rehearing on Communist 11 Asked Here

CHICAGO. — Chicagoans voiced vigorous protests against the Supreme Court edict on the 11 Communist leaders and urged a rehearing by the high court. In statements released by the Civil Rights Congress, outstanding professional civic and business leaders called on President Truman to use "the power and influence of his office to safeguard the First Amendment to the Constitution by working to secure a rehearing of the case."

Dean John B. Thompson, Rockefeller Memorial Chapel of the University of Chicago stated:

"My fundamental concern in this decision is well summarized by the dissenting opinion of Justice Hugo Black.

"I do not see how democracy can thrive and be healthy without the honest pluralism and the implicit trust in reason and in free debate which the First Amendment and its consistent interpretation have guaranteed to us prior to this decision."

REV. ARMAND GUERRERO, pastor of the Mayfair Methodist Church said he was "provoked" by the decision.

"People should be convicted for what they do, not for their alleged opinions or political views," he declared, "I believe the conviction of these leaders to be part of a current witchhunting movement and a departure from traditional American policy."

Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Metropolitan Community Church, agreed with Justices Black and Douglas in their "evidently well-founded dissent."

REV. WILLIAM T. BAIRD, pastor of the Essex Community Church, felt that by "upholding the constitutionality of the Smith Act, the majority of the Supreme Court have judicially concluded that liberty and freedom can no longer be permitted in the United States."

Rev. Baird declared:

"This must be recognized as the opinion of those who have succumbed to the fear campaign of recent years. It is not now nor ever can be the opinion of those who believe in the kind of democracy upon which this country was founded."

Rabbi Samuel Teitelbaum, director of the Hillel Foundation at Northwestern University, Rev. Marion S. Riley, former chairman of the Chicago NAACP and pastor of the Gorham Methodist Church, Dr. Eustace Haydon, head of the Chicago Ethical Society, attorney Richard Westbrooks and Dr. Boris Rubenstein united in stating:

"The Bill of Rights now stands in greater jeopardy than in any previous era in our history. We call upon the American people to



PICTURED HERE at the All-Nations Salute honoring Ferdinand Smith and Midwest victims of McCarran Law deportation hysteria are (left to right): Front row, Peter Kushnir; James Keller; Hazel Smith, Joint Board Member, Shoe Workers Union; Steve Tandaric; Katherine Hyndman; Ferdinand Smith; Sam Parks, chairman, Chicago Negro Labor Council; Harriet Barron; Henry Nawrocki; Louie Gembalowsky; Rear, Albert DesRosiers; James MacKay; Vincent Andrus; Alma Foley; Rose Chernin; Fred Lichota; Refugio Martinez; Ernie DeMaio, president, UE District 11; Abner Green, executive secretary, American Committee Protection Foreign Born; Joe Weber; Ruth Collins, vice-president, Chicago Negro Labor Council.

Parley Launches Fight On Deportation Cases

CHICAGO. — The All-Nations Salute to Ferdinand Smith highlighted a national conference of defense committees called here last Saturday and Sunday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Three main nationwide cam-

paigns were initiated by the parley: 1. The cases of Peter Harisiades and Dora Coleman now being appealed to the Supreme Court. The Harisiades case tests important constitutional and legal issues affecting the Bill of Rights.

The outcome of the Harisiades case will affect 175 non-citizens facing deportation on similar grounds and more than 3,400 other non-citizens threatened with arrest and deportation.

2. The right to bail. During October, when 48 non-citizens were arrested in midnight raids, 42 won release after approximately eight days in jail. In Seattle, Detroit and Los Angeles, six persons were denied bail for longer periods of time with four in Los Angeles released only after six months imprisonment and a Supreme Court

decision. If it is ruled that the "Terminal Island Four" had not been illegally held denied bail, it means all facing deportation can be rounded up and thrown in prison and held there indefinitely without bail.

3. Repeal of the McCarran Law. One month after passage of this law, the Justice Department put into motion its deportation machine. Under the law, all Americans face the scuttling of their civil rights but hardest hit will be non-citizens.

It was also agreed that a national conference would be held in Chicago during the first week of December and that October 21-22 would be set aside as "Statue of Liberty Week" with special activities planned throughout the country.

See Rent Lids As War Drive Target

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—Chicago tenants were warned this week that only an all-out campaign hitting federal and state legislators in the next two weeks will save rent control for Chicago. Controls will end June 30 unless renewed by Congress or authorized by the Illinois legislature.

Tenant and consumer delegates returning to Chicago from Wash-

ington hearings on extension of controls reported:

"It is obvious that Washington intends to make rent control the next victim of its war hysteria. The real estate lobby has been working hard to cut in on the profiteering which meat, munitions, and other industries are enjoying under cover of 'national defense.'

THE CHICAGO delegation, representing the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Action Council, joined other groups in Washington on June 6 from cities across the country.

They asked the Senate Banking and Currency Committee for a two-year extension of rent control; re-control of conversions, new housing, hotels, and commercial units; a ban on rent raises and evictions; criminal penalties against landlords who violate the law; and a price roll-back of 15 percent before June, 1950, levels.

A statement submitted by Mrs. Ollie Jones, chairman of the tenants organization at 3769 S. Lake Park Avenue, declared: "The exorbitant rental many tenants already pay makes it impossible for them to meet even their essential food needs."

MRS. JONES scored the "lax administration" of the present law by Chicago Area Rent Director Norman B. Shogren, citing as examples the building at 3001 W. Washington Blvd., where tenants pay \$50 a week for a four-room apartment with a ceiling rental of \$16 weekly, and the building at 3001 W. Washington Blvd., which nets the landlords \$250 per month for an apartment listed at a \$50 a month ceiling rental.

"This is what would happen to all rents in Chicago," she pointed out, "if rent controls went out."

Hamilton Hotel Denies Room to Negro Leader

CHICAGO. — Ferdinand Smith, internationally prominent Negro trade union leader and executive secretary of the Harlem Negro Trade Union Council, was refused accommodations at the Hamilton Hotel, 20 S. Dearborn, here last week.

Smith, who was visiting Chicago as guest of the Chicago Negro Labor Council and the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, was told that no reservations were recorded for him.

The Midwest Committee made Smith's advance reservation and declared in a public statement that full responsibility for this indignity rests squarely with hotel management and that the hotel, which had

been hailed previously for its non-discriminatory policies has sunk to the degrading level of most Chicago hotels which discriminate because of race.

The Midwest Committee pointed out that during the past many organizations and individuals have been using the services of the hotel. It added that until the time has come that this hotel desists in its discriminatory practices that no organization or individual patronizes the establishment.

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Michigan Edition *The WORKER*

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125 From Rouge To Attend Big Peace Congress

DETROIT.—Some 125 delegates from Ford Local 600 are expected to attend the National Peace Congress in Chicago on June 29, 30 and July 1. The Motor Building unit of Local 600 is issuing credentials to 30; Production Foundry to 25; Tool and Die expects 20 delegates, and the Axle Building is authorizing 15.

Many workers are driving their own cars and paying their own way in their anxiety to help create a tremendous national movement to make felt the people's deep desire for peace.

Other unions and organizations are considering sending official or unofficial representatives to take part in the huge peace congress. Individuals by the score have already made known their intention of attending.

DEARBORN.—The Motor Building unit of Ford Local 600 unanimously passed a resolution endorsing Sen. Edwin Johnson's resolution for peace in Korea.

The resolution, submitted to a membership meeting of several hundred by a group of World War II vets, pointed out that the majority of Americans want peace. It backed the action of Local 600's four top officers who went to Washington to back the Johnson proposal and seek support from Senators Moody and Ferguson.

Signers were: Charles Hutton, James W. Fife, Theodore Winston, Herbert Lindberg, Armand Karibian, Willie Thompson, T. P. Tripp Jr., Fred Terrell, Bernie Bellinson, Charles Tripp, William Napier, Edward Tomaszewski, Arnold Krieger, John Wourman, Joe E. Clay and Max Ireland.

Canadian Ford Local Backs Johnson Plan

WINDSOR.—Ford Local 200 here has unanimously voiced its endorsement of Sen. Edwin Johnson's proposal to end the Korean fighting on June 25.

Many Windsorites are among the 50,000 Canadians who already have signed the World Peace Council plea for a Big Five Peace Pact. Many were among the 3,500 delegates who participated last month in the Toronto Assembly to Save the Peace.

DEARBORN.—One of the mightiest demonstrations of Ford Rouge workers and UAW and AFL members will assemble Saturday, June 23 at 3 p.m. within sight of the giant Rouge plant, at Ford Local 600 in the windup of a week's celebrations of 10 years of unionism at Ford's.

An estimated 50,000 workers and their families will gather to hear speakers laud the years of struggle the Negro and white Ford workers assisted by their fellow workers in other plants, gave to organizing the world's largest open shops.

Ford workers will dedicate themselves at the great rally to burning issues of the day. They will rededicate themselves to more vigorous demands for peace, spreading the Johnson resolution, endorsed by their top leaders and many building membership meetings.

They will demonstrate against war-made layoffs that already has the plant down to 56,000 employees and which will soon see another 15,000 walking the streets.

Hit hardest in this callous layoff will be the Negro workers who have the least seniority and whom employers are refusing to hire, asking the MUCC for "white only" in their requests for employments. The workers will demand an end to the metal and credit restrictions that are one of the cause of the layoffs.

No wage freezes, but substantial wage increases, price roll backs, and no restricting of overtime pay, will be another demands to protect living standards.

The unity of Negro and white workers, the foundation stone of how Ford the open shop boss was whipped back in 1941, should be continued and strengthened through battling discrimination in layoffs and for upgrading of Negro workers. All attempts of the company to weaken the union through firing of union committee should be met as it was back in the old days—an injury to one is an injury to all.

Ford workers as they listen will remember that the 1941 contract was a one-year contract open on wages, no escalator, a streamlined grievance procedure and NO COMPANY SECURITY CLAUSE.

Speedup, one of the main reasons Ford workers joined the union, is now as bad if not worse than when there was no union at Ford's.

Speakers invited by the local union arrangements committee are: Philip Murray, CIO president; Walter P. Reuther, UAW president; John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president; Frank X. Martel, president of the AFL here, and the nationally-known Negro leader, Rev. Charles A. Hill.

All Labor in Peril!

An Editorial

IN 1941 the Ford Motor Company went into Judge Tuttle's court in Detroit charging that the drive to organize the Ford workers was a conspiracy on the part of the CIO, the UAW and the Communist Party to overthrow the government by force and violence.

Ford couldn't get away with this frameup in 1941.

But when Gov. Williams signed the pro-fascist Senate Bill No. 282 introduced by Senator Hittle he opened the way for making such frameups stick in the year 1951.

The Hittle Act is the enabling legislation for the anti-subversive amendment to the Michigan Constitution. That a "subversive" can be anyone fighting for peace and democracy, against the lynchers of the Negro people, against high prices, rents and taxes, for organizing the unorganized workers against wage freezes and labor drafts is obvious in today's witchhunting atmosphere.

The Detroit Bar Association said that the definition of "subversion" is too vague to make it a crime.

The amendment was opposed by the Conservative Citizen's League and its publication "Civic Searchlight," by the Lawyers Guild and others.

The Hittle Bill provides up to life imprisonment for "advocacy" for the use of free speech and press. This phase of the Act comes out of the same cesspool by which six men, led by Truman's appointee Judge Vinson, dictatorially amended the Constitution of the U.S.A. in the case of the 11 Communist leaders.

Their decision was branded by the St. Louis Post Dispatch as "the gravest departure from the guarantee of freedom of speech in our history."

There's only one explanation for Gov. Williams signing such an outrageously unconstitutional measure into law. He's so much a part of the Truman-Dulles program for launching a profiteering World War III abroad that he goes along with its accompaniment—the enactment of pro-fascist legislation at home.

But Americans in the ranks of labor and the Negro people and all advocates of peace and democracy can change this course of government despite the lateness of the hour.

Messages should flood to President Truman supporting the demand for a Supreme Court rehearing in the case of the 11.

Messages should flood to Gov. Williams calling for the repeal of the Hittle Act and for its nullification in the courts.

The hour is late, but not too late, to safeguard peace, democracy and social progress.

Parley Presses Drive for Peace

DETROIT.—Some 100 representative Michiganders, gathered at the Peace Round-up here last Saturday, pledged themselves anew to the all-important job of making felt the people's demand for peace. Workers, farmers, businessmen, Negro and white, native and foreign-born, the delegates came together from Detroit, Flint, Ann Arbor, Grand Rapids, St. Joseph, Port Huron, Ypsilanti, Algonac, Plymouth, Armada and Applegate.

They endorsed this plan of action:

1. To press the campaign of petitions and letters and visits addressed to Senators Moody and Ferguson, urging their support for Sen. Edwin Johnson's Senate Resolution 140 to end the war in Korea on June 25.

2. To hold peace meetings in every possible town and community during the month of June and to send hundreds of delegates to the National Peace Congress in Chicago June 29.

3. To dedicate June 23 and 24 to prayers for peace in synagogues and churches.

4. On June 25 to pause work in memory of those who have died on both sides in this fruitless conflict.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS traced the tieup between the attack on democracy at home and the drive to war abroad and demanded dismissal of the indictment against the great educator, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his co-workers of the defunct Peace Information Center; rehearing of the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the Communist 11; repeal of the McCarran Act, the state Hittle Act and all other anti-democratic laws.

After Rev. John Miles spoke the invocation, Rev. Charles A. Hill, acting chairman of the Michigan Peace Council, sponsor of the parley, called for resistance to all efforts to frighten and divide the peacemakers.

"You take heart," he said, "when you realize there are thousands of others with courage not only to pray for peace but to work for peace and speak openly for peace."

Vice President Pat Rice of Ford UA Local 600 compared the Korean situation with British imperialism's division of Ireland. He voiced the Local's support for the Johnson resolution.

Mrs. Virginia Glenn of Grand Rapids brought home the true terror of war with a simple description of her son's pitifully shattered nerves upon return from the Korean front.

Delegates were encouraged by such reports from the floor as that of Mrs. Dorothy Dewey who, with her husband, had collected 110 signatures for the Johnson Resolution in the Parkside project, meeting only six refusals.

Arthur Kahn, author of *Betrayal* described the magnificent actions of workers in France, Italy, Belgium and Germany to stop war production and shipment of arms.

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Call Parley Here June 16 to Fight For Civil Rights

DETROIT.—An emergency conference to save America's vanishing constitutional liberties will be held Saturday, June 16, from 12:30 to 5 p.m., at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Rd.

Sponsored by the Detroit Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, the parley, was called on a few days notice to consider action on these dangerous events:

1-The Supreme Court's up-

holding of the conviction of the eleven Communist leaders on charges simply of "teaching" and "advocacy" under the anti-labor Smith Act.

2-Gov. William's signature on the state "subversive" laws which will make it a crime, punishable up to life imprisonment, to do anything considered "subversive" (a vague and all-inclusive term) or not to inform on a "subversive" person.

3-The Supreme Court's refusal to review the "contempt" conviction of the lawyers who defended the Communist 11, thereby endangering the traditional right to counsel of persons tried in free speech cases.

William Patterson, who will be guest of honor at a buffet-dinner dance at the Dairy Workers Hall, 15840 Second Blvd., Saturday night, is expected to say a few words at the emergency conference.

Carl Winter, chairman of Michigan's Communist Party, who faces five years in jail and a \$10,000 fine as a result of the Supreme Court's decision, is also expected to speak.

The Civil Rights Congress hopes that the conference will spark a mass campaign to secure a re-hearing on the case of the Eleven; to expose and scrap the state "subversive" legislation; to throw out the unconstitutional McCarran Act and the state Bonine-Tripp and Hutchinson Acts and to stop the increasing terror against the Negro community as evidenced in the persecution of Charles Gordy and Haywood Patterson.

Local 600 Invites Rev. Hill to Fete

DETROIT.—Pat Rice, UAW Local 600 vice president, extended the executive board's invitation to appear at the local's 10th anniversary celebration to Rev. Charles A. Hill.

Rev. Hill, pastor of the Hartford Ave. Baptist Church, was extremely influential in winning over the Negro community to support of the Ford organizing drive.

White Supremacists Get 'Liberals' Help To Scuttle FEPC

DETROIT.—Some weeks ago the Detroit Labor Council whose president is William Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO announced it was launching a

city-wide petition campaign for 30,000 signatures to give voters this fall an opportunity to vote for an FEPC ordinance.

Accompanied by his fellow officer Pat Rice, vice president of Ford local 600, and a number of other unionists and attorney George Crockett, they visited City Hall and met with Assistant Corporation Walsh who read their petition and several days later approved the form as being perfectly legal to get voters to sign.

This is the first time in the city's history that such concrete steps were taken by any group to get a Fair Practices City ordinance on the statute books.

The action by the Detroit Labor council came after the scuttling of an FEPC law by the State Legislature, which buried it in committee. The Governor, "Soapy" Williams, who talks about "fighting" for FEPC never moved a muscle to mobilize labor or the people to save the State FEPC act.

Now that the petitions are available at 260 E. Vernor all the hacks of local and state politicians have together with the Negro-hating commercial press started a drive to sabotage the petition campaign. Well-known supporters of Americans for Democratic Action have poured forth from their drawing rooms and tea drinking to help the employers by red baiting the FEPC petition drive.

The AFL News, which only two

months ago printed stories of how an AFL meeting against discrimination was ready to fight for FEPC, front paged an attack on the campaign. The fascist scratch sheet, the Wage Earner, also spewed out its bile, hoping that it might get a new audience by sabotaging FEPC.

The usual "me too" gang around the UAW Reuther faction were only too happy to be quoted by the anti-labor press of how the "Communists had concocted a diabolical plot" to kill FEPC.

George Schermer, who gets paid a salary for working for the Mayor's Inter-Racial Committee, worked his opposition a little different.

He asked the Corporation Counsel if the FEPC ordinance "would be constitutional." Naturally, the Corporation Counsel said it would not, disregarding his statement of several weeks ago to the Detroit Labor Council that their petition was fully legal and in order.

So now the cloak and dagger thrusters at FEPC figure they have done the job for the bosses. They have been quoted extensively by the Negro hating press, red baiting the campaign and they've got the City Hall hacks to declare it unconstitutional.

But the people will decide the issue and it will go through and be on the ballot, despite the fifth column white supremacists.

TENANT COUNCIL LEADER J. W. SMITH DIES AT 36

DETROIT.—The labor and peoples progressive movement has lost in the untimely death of J. W. Smith, June 4, one of its most devoted leaders. J. W., as he was known to thousands of Negro and white workers in this city in his sleep.

A comparatively young man, 36 years of age, J. W. had risen through his work as president of the Downtown Tenants Council to be one of the best known Negro leaders of this town.

Literally hundreds of evictions of Negro and white families were stayed by the work of the Tenants Council. His tireless campaigning for decent low cost public housing, non-segregated, was heard countless times in the City Council chambers where he spoke on that and many other issues, and in many of the trade union halls, churches and fraternal organizations.

He never rested night or day

in protecting those illegally arrested by the Detroit police and those who were victims of police brutality.

Just a few days before his untimely death he was part of a delegation to Governor Williams in Lansing, demanding that the Governor not sign the "subversive" bill that carries a life sentence for those "found guilty of subversion." Two days later J. W. died, the governor signed the bill.

He was a fighter from his high school days when he organized and led his schoolmates to battle discrimination and jimmie crow. Before he came to Detroit he was organizing aluminum workers into the CIO in Medina, Ohio. Until recently he was a union steward in the Int. Chemical Workers Union, local 326, AFL. He was also a member of the State Committee, Progressive Party.

He is survived by his wife Geneva and four children. His wife, a co-leader with him in all his work was equally as well known as a community leader. A very large gathering of Negro and white workers assembled at the House of Dicks Funeral Parlors, Thursday, June 7 where services were held. He was buried Sunday, June 10th at his birthplace, Winchester, Kentucky.

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War Layoffs to Hit Third of Auto Workers

By William Allan

AUTO WORKERS in the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors plants got a four-cent "productivity" raise. And the auto companies are already planning to get it back by war-made layoffs in the next two months. General Motors announced that its 350,000 hourly rated employees will be laid off from July 28 to Aug. 6. Ford has already laid off 10,000. And, as Henry Ford boarded the Queen Elizabeth for a four-month vacation in Europe, he said 10,000 more Ford workers would lose their jobs because of the war. His deputy here, vice-president Ernest Breech, quickly upped the figure to 15,000.

It is no secret here that Dodge, Plymouth and DeSoto (the three main production centers for Chrysler Corp.) plan a 30 percent reduction in the working force by the end of the month. Two weeks ago General Motors laid off thousands of probationary employees in Flint and by mid-June layoffs will go back to 1947 seniority at the Detroit Chevrolet plant.

Supplier plants (like Briggs, which makes bodies for Chrysler) are reported ready to layoff in the same proportion as Chrysler. Small shops which supply parts for the big plants will lay off workers as stockpiles mount.

EMPTY POCKETBOOKS, heavy credits at neighborhood stores, highest taxes in history, layoffs and short work weeks have so impoverished the auto workers that a long layoff (8 to 14 weeks as is being predicted for the changeover to war production) will be the greatest catastrophe for them since the depression of 1929.

With a proposed 35 percent cutback in metals to take effect by mid-summer, the talk in the shops centers on what to do to stop the layoffs. Every auto worker knows it will mean one-third of the 1,000,000 employed in the industry will get quit slips. Hardest hit will be the auto workers who have the least seniority. And employers will refuse to hire most of them.

Employers are reaping a golden harvest. They have 600,000 new cars in the showrooms. They plan to open new war plants in cities where there is no union in the plant and where wage scales are 25 to 40 cents an hour lower. These new plants have either been turned over to them by the government, or the government has paid most of the construction costs. The government fits the bill for reconversion of old plants. Huge and profitable war orders have been given the "Big Three."

STRUGGLE AGAINST this impoverishment is developing in the plants. Hardly a day passes but workers stop, slowdown, walk out, take strike votes, demand higher wages.

It is taking all the machine control of the union that UAW President Walter Reuther can muster to stop the workers. They want a guarantee that they will not be laid off. They want prices rolled back to pro-Korean levels. They fight speedup, with or without the help of the local or international union officials.

When layoffs are discussed one now hears talk of putting everyone on a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay. The big support by Ford Local 600 top officers for the Johnson resolution for a cease-fire in Korea on June 25 continues to win approval in scores of plants, locals and meetings of auto workers.

The auto workers are fast realizing that the Wall Street war against the Korean people is not just something on the other side of the world, it is right on the assembly line. It has meant high prices, speedup, their sons going off to fight in a useless war.

DETROIT.



Narcotics Probe Hides Real Culprits

By Michael Singer

THE HEART-RENDING story of teen-agers enslaved in a world of heroin, prostitution and crime as tape-recorded at the state narcotic hearing, is actually the indictment of bipartisan politicians and Big Business, spotlighted by the Kefauver Committee but never fully exposed.

The question must be asked: Why did Gov. Dewey now decide to direct Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein to hold hearings into dope peddling and narcotic sales among high school youth in New York City? Why didn't the governor use his information and his tape-recorders when Sen. Kefauver was in this city?

Whom is he trying to cover up? The circle of corruption from the slaying of Pete Panto on the Brooklyn waterfront in 1939 to the destruction of young high school students in 1951 is one and the same ring—crooked politicians, payoff cops, dock racketeers and the underworld.

WHEN GOV. DEWEY pardoned Lucky Luciano in 1947 because the criminal allegedly gave important wartime information on Mussolini agents (evidence never substantiated by government data), did Dewey know then that Luciano controlled the biggest dope ring in the world right under his own nose? Did Dewey know of the charges that Frank Costello, Luciano's partner in crime, and admitted cocktail intimate of ex-Mayor O'Dwyer, was carrying on the New York-California dope syndicate details for Luciano?

When the governor gave his overt support to Mayor Impellitteri in the 1950 campaign, was he aware of the charges that Thomas Lucchese, one of the top narcotic agents for the mob, had helped

put over Impellitteri as candidate for mayor?

The questions that Kefauver and Rudolph Halley never asked are also being evaded by the Goldstein inquiry. Thus far, the Attorney General seems anxious to indict the school system and Superintendent of Schools William Jansen. There is no doubt that Jansen has been exposed by the hearing.

He has been forced to admit that instead of his original estimate of 154 high school "reefers," the actual number was closer to 1,500.

What about the cops? Who is the payoff agent for the Police Department with the dope ring?

Acting Lt. Walter Casey told the Kefauver Committee that 25 to 30 detectives are assigned to the city's police narcotics squad.

The Kefauver hearings and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan have ample documents and testimony naming racketeers involved in the smuggling of dope into New York city piers. This billion dollar racket operates with connivance of the police, politicians and the shipping operators.

WILL GOLDSTEIN probe that?

The small-fry peddlers, the corner hoodlum, the victimized, demoralized, war-panicked youth who are being swallowed up in this network of heroin, cocaine, morphine, marijuana and opium, may make the headlines for Mr. Dewey. But what about Luchese and Costello? What about Albert Anastasia and Luciano? What about Impellitteri and O'Dwyer? What about the cops? What about Dewey himself?

Jail Pittsburgh Attorney in New Frameup

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.

AS THE DEFENSE was about to open its case in the frameup thought control trial here Defense Attorney Hymen Schlesinger was arrested and handcuffed on the street and thrown into the county jail.

The charge was "sedition." That is the same charge under which the defendants, Andy Onda and James Dolsen, have been on trial since Jan. 2.

The complaint was brought by the notorious FBI labor spy Matt Cvetic, whose lies were exposed by Schlesinger in a sensational court hearing last year.

Schlesinger branded the arrest an attempt to disrupt the "sedition" trial defense, which was about to open, and a move to "destroy the right of advocacy" and to intimidate all members of the bar.

SCHLESINGER was arrested at 6:20 p. m. Monday night as he was waiting for a bus. Handcuffs were clapped on him and he was kept in prison until 2 a. m. He was released on his own recognizance at the demand of his fellow defense attorneys, John T. McCernan and Basil Pollitt.

Bail was later set at \$1,500. It was learned that Assistant District Attorney Loran Lewis, the prosecutor in the "sedition" trial, had demanded \$10,000 bail. Lewis has made several bitter personal and political attacks on Schlesinger during the frameup trial.

The fascist-like plot against the labor defense attorney was carried out in the most brazen fashion.

Cvetic was afraid to get his warrant against Schlesinger in Pittsburgh where Schlesinger has many friends. So the spy went to a justice of the peace in a little village at the other end of Allegheny county for his warrant.

THE VILLAGE J. P., Rudolph Antonicic, gave the warrant to a village constable, who went to Pittsburgh to make the arrest.

There is little doubt that Cvetic and the village justice and constable were tools of Judge Michael

A. Musmanno, the arch witch-hunter of western Pennsylvania.

Musmanno, who lauded Mussolini's fascist gangsters in open court during the "sedition" trial, has an intense hatred for Schlesinger, who cross-examined him severely in preliminary hearings last year.

Musmanno is also smarting under an unprecedented rebuke from the State Supreme Court for his attempt to jail Schlesinger on two "contempt" citations recently.

The high court called Musmanno's action "detestable" and called off the proceedings. It also cancelled a ruling by Musmanno that Schlesinger could not practice in his courtroom again.

MUSMANNO had cited Schlesinger for "contempt" when the labor lawyer refused to answer a series of witchhunting questions in court. Schlesinger was appearing before Musmanno at the time in a civil action as the attorney for a man who had slipped on an icy pavement and broken his leg.

The labor lawyer told Musmanno that his questions had nothing to do with the issues in the case and were lawless and unconstitutional.

The questions were: "Are you a Communist?" "Are you a member of the Civil Rights Congress?" etc.

Musmanno said he based these questions on "information" from Matt Cvetic. Cvetic is alleged to have told him that Schlesinger was one of those "Communist" Civil Rights Congress leaders.

The trial of Onda and Dolsen was recessed several days at the request of defense lawyers after Schlesinger's arrest. The lawyers told Judge Henry X. O'Brien that they could not open their defense while they were defending each other at Port Vue hearings.

Ford Local Bars Witchhunt Trial

DEARBORN, Mich.

FOR THE SECOND TIME within the last three months the general council of Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers, speaking for 65,000 members of the union, refused to support

charges that five pioneer leaders of the union should be suspended from all offices and union functions because they were "subversive" to the Communist Party.

Three months ago, the general council, with only a handful of votes opposed, voted to dismiss the trial committee that was set up to engineer the attempted frameup. UAW president Walter Reuther then stepped in and ruled that Carl Stellato, president of Local 600 who originally brought the charges, should either drop them or allow the council to vote on the trial committee's verdict.

Stellato allowed the trial committee to bring in its verdict yesterday and the council voted 94 to 21 against accepting the trial committee verdict of "guilty." The 11 members of the committee voted for their verdict and could only muster 10 others to back it. Stellato voted to support the guilty verdict.

In a statement the five condemned the council delegates for their action, saying that the grave problems created by the war economy, such as mounting layoffs, speedup, high prices were the real issues confronting the workers and that the council action was a vote of confidence in the five who had been unitedly fighting alongside the local leadership on these issues.

Ford Workers Write:

Speedup, War, Layoffs and Rising Prices Worry Ford Workers

Dear Editor,
Today, Ford granted us a 4 cents raise due to "increased productivity" (speedup). In the name of converting from peacetime production to war production the workers in the Rouge face the worst speedup in Ford's history. Reuther hasn't made any attempt to stop speedup, for he is peddling the company line when he signed the 5 year war contract which gives the company the right to set standards and speedup production every June.

The boss on the job pushes the workers to turn out more production. One foreman said "only Communists say there is speedup. We are fighting a war." Increased speedup means layoffs to thousands of young and old workers, while the company rakes in more profits with less men.

Our Local is moving in the right direction when it calls for an end to the war in Korea. Stop the war in Korea, and we can prevent thousands from being laid-off. Cut production 10 percent and more workers will be able to work.

I fought in the last war for peace and jobs. I don't want my children, or myself to fight another war. I want to work, not die in another war.

World War II Veteran

A Million Ways To Get Speedup

To the Editor:
There are a million and one ways in which the company is carrying on its big speedup program. In the Engine Room of Miscellaneous Double X Building, the janitors have to wash the windows. Before this, the windows were washed by other workers who had that job. Now it has been added to the job of the janitors.

Another favorite gag of the company is to refuse to replace work-

ers who go on vacation. The result is that the workers who are not on vacation have to turn out the same production, minus the workers on vacation.

It all means more speedup, less jobs.

This kind of stuff is going on all over the plant, in most other buildings. We can fight this if all the workers get together and show the company that we can't be divided.

FORD OLDTIMER

'Human Relations' In the Foundry

To the Editor:

We in the Iron Foundry find ourselves struggling in the same old way against the company on human tick tack. The company likes to deal with the individual worker rather than with the union.

Last week we had a breakdown and the company immediately took one of our higher seniority men and started ushering him out for the remainder of the day. Because of a dislike they attempted to bring in someone with less seniority to take the higher seniority man's place. But he put up a fight for his job.

This is another bad feature of the company. When a man gets his finger hurt or crippled in such a way that he cannot perform his job, the company immediately cuts his wages by putting him on another job with less pay. Another phase of tick tack the company pulls on some men occurs if a man is 20 or 30 minutes late; the foreman will loan him out to some other foreman so that he will have to work with discomfort the remainder of the day.

Speedups have never been checked. There is always speedup on the individual because that is where the profit comes in. If a breakdown comes, the company usually makes it up. For a good many years we have been trying

to find out what the company calls human relations.

There are all kinds of discrimination. In the past, the company has given what they call hot weather relief men to help work on hot weather jobs. Now in most cases they have refused to give hot weather men, and the workers have to work eight hours in excessive heat.

That is what they call human relations. We would like to have an answer to all of this.

FOUNDRY WORKER FOUGE PLANT

All Overtime Pay At Ford Periled

To the Editor:

A couple of months ago the umpire at Ford ruled that rolling mill workers would not get overtime pay for Saturdays and Sunday as they had in the past.

Since then, the same ruling has been extended into by building, Maintenance. And if we don't watch out, the company will soon begin putting it into effect all over the plant.

The company has changed around schedules, so that millwrights in the hot strip are told to take off two days during the week and come in on Saturday and Sunday. For the Saturday and Sunday work they get straight time whereas in the past they got regular overtime rate.

Out of one side of its mouth the company yells "patriotism" and out of the other side of its mouth, works us like horses, chisels our overtime, and doesn't give a damn about the workers. If these are the conditions before the company has war production, what will it be like on the war jobs?

I think that the fighting spirit we had in '41 can lick the company.

ROUGE WORKER IN MAINTENANCE

Honor Ford Organizing Volunteers

By Bill McKie

DETROIT.—The important role played by volunteer organizers in achieving the first contract with Ford 10 years ago has sometimes been overlooked.

Looking back over the years, one thing stands out above all others: the complete unity among men and women of all nationalities and political beliefs to break through the most vicious, stool-pigeon, anti-union setup in Detroit.

The volunteer organizer movement started in early 1933. Thousands of handbills were mimeographed on the problems and grievances in departments and buildings. How to get these distributed among the workers without getting caught and fired? This was the main problem of the volunteer organizers until 1940 when the union was able to distribute them freely at the gates.

Among the outstanding original volunteer organizers whom I remember are Carl Peters, Jim Couser, Frank Gau, Reuben Mardiros, Pete Kasper, Tom Kelly, Percy Llewellyn, Dave Miller, John People, Paul Boatin, Ed Lock, S. Stamos, Nelson Davis, Joe Billups, Bill Grant.

Volunteer organizers, Negro and white, were assigned to the Rouge Plant by UAW locals at Bohn Aluminum, Plymouth, Murray Body, Cadillac. They met in

homes, stores, basements, wherever the spying eyes of the Ford Service Department could not penetrate. They held meetings in Melvindale, River Rouge, Delray, Oakwood, Brush St., St. Antoine, Hastings, 12th, 14th, Lincoln Park, Hazel Park, South Dearborn, North Dearborn.

Day in, day out, they met for many years until by 1935 or 1936 there were 5,000 members in the first Ford Local of the UAW—Local 98. They were the spark-plugs of the organizing campaign which culminated in the 1940 strike, the NLRB election and the contract.

Just before the strike more than 1,000 volunteer organizers jammed Martin Hall on Martin Ave. They became the backbone of the picket line; they manned the streets, blocked the traffic, fed the picketers.

Now again volunteer organizers by the thousand are needed to unite all workers against the Ford



BILL MCKIE

'Grand Old Man' of Local 600

Motor Co. and all reactionary forces who want to drive us into World War III. Now is the time again to unite all nationalities, Negro and white, to win our economic and political liberties.

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MICHIGAN

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

THE WASHINGTON PIPELINE has it that former FBI Chief John Bugas, now vice-president of the Ford Motor Co., will soon part company with Ford. Maybe that's why Dearborn Mayor Orville Hubbard offered Bugas the job of Police Commissioner.

Why doesn't UAW president Walter Reuther tell Ford 600 leaders that he meets with Ford officials without them and later Bugas announced that the 4c raise would be retroactive in order to halt possible strike action by the local.

Walter Reuther will probably lose another hour sleep a night when he learns that a Research Department now exists at Ford Local 600 whose job is to keep track of Mr. Reuther's many and varied "switching of his line" policies, also the activities of his innumerable agents and their gongs one.

The national anti-Reuther caucus in the near future will be probably headed up by Coburn Walker, president of the Flint Chevrolet local and Carl Stellato, president of Local 600. The boys have been getting together, without, we hear, Reuther's loyal opposition, Paul Silvers.

To bad that Joe Berry, now acting as the official Reuther spokesman at Local 600, hasn't yet been rewarded with the pork-chopper job that such services usually are rewarded with.

The Ford Motor Co. doesn't miss a chance or hesitate to spend money to build the Red-Apple Brigade. The company now helps to support through subsidies of money 42 different sports, from archery to pistol shooting. It backs 60 bowling leagues for men and 13 for women. It says it has organized 1,300 bowling teams. Last year it organized a picnic for Motor building workers and footed the bill for food, ice cream and refreshments for 45,000 people who attended. All done for the purpose of whittling away at the devotion of the workers to their union.

When the Ford All-Stars baseball team was refused entrance into the top leagues of the Detroit Amateur Baseball Federation, the company was asked by this paper why they didn't protest against the refusal of the DABF to allow a Negro team to play in that league. The company replied that since that league was practically semi-professional that removed their interest because they were only interested in strict industrial teams. If that isn't weasel wording we never heard it.

Fascist Franco's Spanish Ambassador to the United States was a guest of the Ford Motor Company when he was here two weeks ago and was toured through the plant. Birds of a feather flock together.

COULDN'T GET NEGROES TO SCAB IN '41 STRIKE

DETROIT.—They couldn't get a single Negro man or woman in Detroit to scab on the Ford strike in '41."

That statement by Chris Alston shows the effective job he had done with other members of the UAW's Negro Organizing Staff in the great battle to crack Henry Ford's empire.

Alston recalled that Ford had created a widely-believed myth that he was a friend of the Negro people; that he hired more Negro workers than any other employer. He counted on that myth to break the strike by turning Negro worker against white worker.

But, no dice.

The Negro Organizing Staff held meetings in homes, in churches, in cellars, on street corners. They told how Ford discriminated against the Negro workers, never upgrading them from the dirtiest, most dangerous jobs. They revealed that Ford only employed some 6,000 Negroes at the Rouge out of a total working force of 66,573.

A pamphlet by Alston exposed Ford's original Nazi-like hatred against Negroes and Jews, as printed in the eDarborn Independent.

A broad committee of outstanding Negro leaders was forced to support the organizing drive, with backing from the National Negro Congress and the NAACP.

Rev. Charles A. Hill threw his church open to all strikers and spoke at countless meetings.

State Senator Charles Diggs and Stanley Nowak walked the picketline and issued a leaflet en-



REV. CHARLES A. HILL

dorsing the strike.

Paul Robeson came to Detroit,

and for four hours marched the

picketline, singing his thrilling

songs of hope.

Ford scouts, dripping with honeyed promises, drew a blank in their house-to-house search for scabs in Detroit's Negro community. They went as far south as Louisville, and still could produce less than 100 Negroes to go inside the plant.

Then, one memorable day, Rev. Hill, several Negro shop workers, Bill McKie, Mike Widman and Percy Llewellyn took turns talking from a sound car to Negroes inside the plant. At nightfall the men slipped past the Service goons, climbed the fence and joined the picketline, scabs no more.

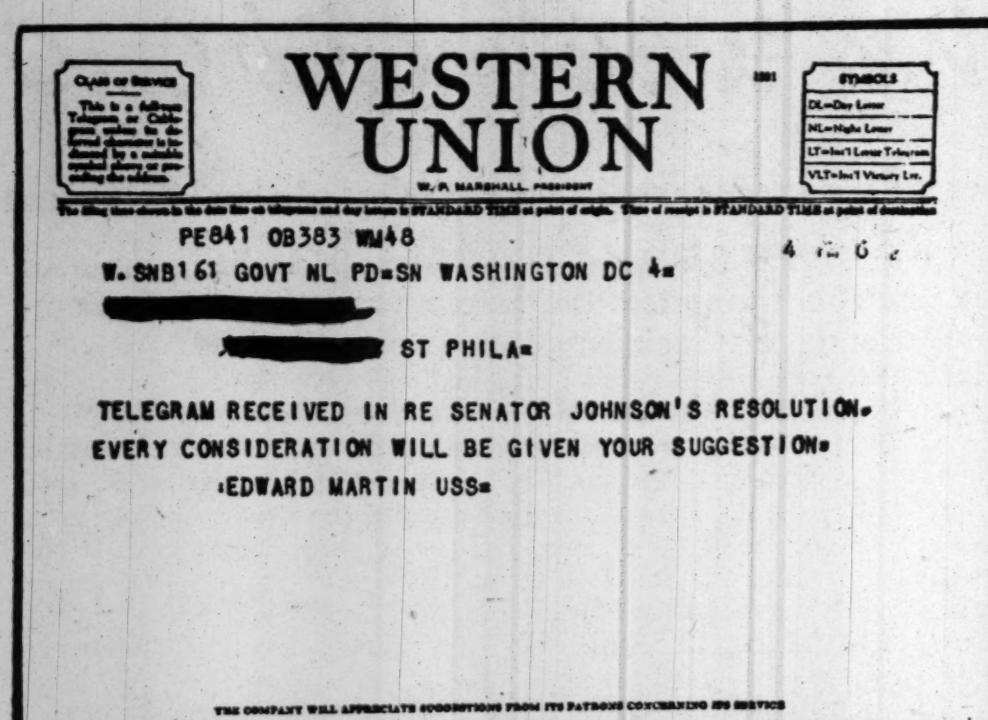
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An Open Letter to Senator Martin



Senator Edward Martin's hedging reply to a constituent who called on him to support Senator Edwin C. Johnson's Korea peace resolution.

DEAR SENATOR MARTIN:

Pennsylvanians were disappointed last week in receiving a non-committal reply to their appeals for your support of Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's resolution (Senate Res. 140) which urges an end to the war in Korea.

Citizens of this state are appalled at the continuing aimless slaughter of millions of men, women and children in Korea.

They are heartsick as they watch U.S. casualty lists grow higher and higher. They want an end to the war that in proportion has inflicted more casualties on Pennsylvania's soldiers than on those of any other state.

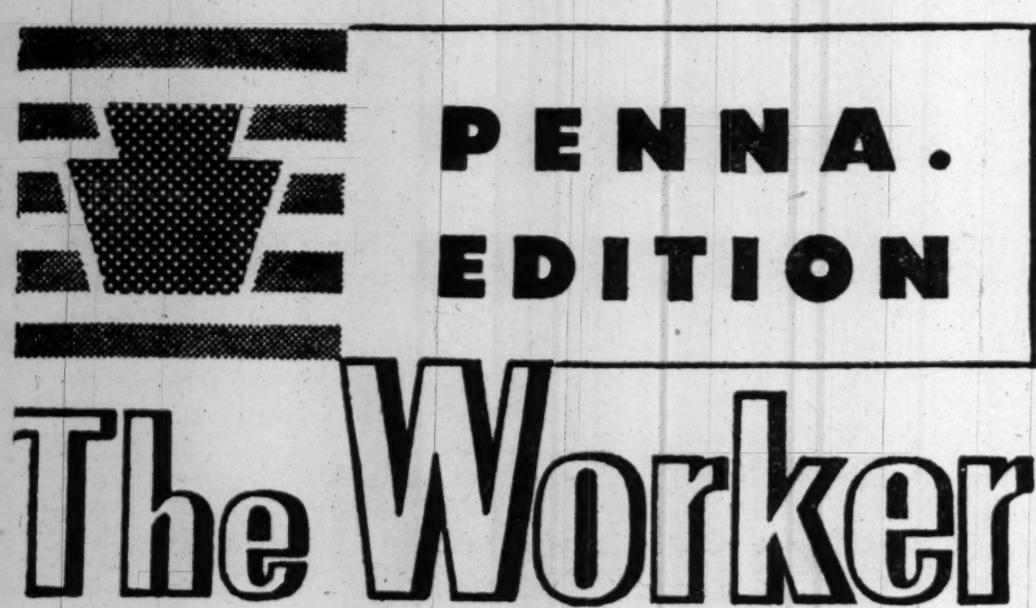
Sen. Johnson's resolution provides a means of ending the bloodshed in Korea. Already hundreds of prominent Americans, including your fellow Senators John M. Butler, Maryland, and Robert Hendrickson, New Jersey, have supported the measure.

Pennsylvanians feel that you and your colleague, Sen. James Duff, can do no less. They urge you to openly support and fight for passage of Senate Resolution 140.

PENNSYLVANIA EDITION OF THE WORKER.



SEN. EDWARD MARTIN



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PEACE DELEGATES MUST REGISTER BY JUNE 21

PHILADELPHIA.—Prompt action to enter reservations for delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress was urged by the Philadelphia Council of the American Peace Crusade, as they announced a deadline of June 21 for reserving special train accommodations.

Representatives of the Peace Crusade pointed out that reservations for housing in Chicago are being made through the Philadelphia Council office, and that it would be wise to complete these arrangements early.

In addition to official delegates sent by their organizations, such as trade unions, church, civic, youth or club groups, registrations are also being accepted from persons attending as observers, or as individuals interested in peace.

The following train information was released by the Council: Round trip fare: Chicago and return via Pennsylvania RR, \$37. Trains will leave North Philadelphia Station Thursday evening, June 28, at 6:20 Eastern Daylight Time, and will arrive in Chicago Friday morning.

Return train will leave Chicago Sunday afternoon, July 1, at 5:30 CDT and arrive in Philadelphia Monday morning at 10:15 EDT.

All reservations are being made through the Philadelphia Council of the American Peace Crusade, Suite 502, 1415 Locust St., Phila. 2 Penna. Phone: KI 6-2559.

THE ELECTION OUTLOOK

Decline of Phila. GOP Spurs Growth of Peoples Coalition

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphians watching the political gyrations surrounding the candidacy of Dr. Daniel Poling for the Republican mayoralty nomination actually are witnessing the public aspects of an historic political development—the deterioration of the entrenched GOP in this city.

The slating of Dr. Poling means that the GOP machine, which has held power longer than any similar big city combine, no longer can rule in the same old way.

With a prominent clergyman at the head of its ticket, the GOP hopes to assume a cloak of respectability aimed at halting mass defections from its line at least in

the traditionally machine-controlled wards.

The GOP is finding it can no longer depend on tradition in Philadelphia. It can no longer turn in thumping majorities in the river wards and great workingclass and Negro areas of South Philadelphia and some sections of the Northeast.

This was indicated by its defeat in the Row Offices elections last year and in the recent Charter balloting.

The usual method of exchanging favors for votes doesn't work effectively anymore. For average voters—and especially the workers—are finding that getting a ticket fixed isn't worth keeping in power a machine which refuses to repeal

the wage tax despite all promises for the past 10 years to the contrary.

A combination of local and national issues—municipal scandals involving the thefts of millions in city funds; exposure of tie-ups between the police and racketeers; the impact of the war economy through increased taxation and higher prices; the crime investigations—all have rocked the GOP machine.

The result, however, has not been an automatic transfer of allegiance to the regular Democratic machine, but an unusual amount of fluidity within both major parties and the growth of the "independent vote."

This is attested to by the entry

of a large number of candidates in the primaries of both major parties. Poling himself, the candidate of the GOP "regulars," is being challenged by William Miller and a group of so-called "independents" who actually represent big business interests seeking "businesslike efficiency" in running the city.

Machine candidates for city council in both major party primaries also are being challenged.

An unusual number of Negro candidates have entered the race, including the noted Baptist minister, Rev. Philpot, and Dr. Gray, editor of the local edition of the Afro-American.

CIO-PAC has entered a list of candidates for City Council in the

(Continued on Page 8)

Mothers Jailed For Feeding Their Children

PHILADELPHIA.—Two mothers were sent to jail in Philadelphia for feeding their children.

One was a grandmother, Mrs. Laura Hagans, 49. The other was her daughter Mrs. Rosalie Hagans, 29, mother of four children, aged four to 10. It was a Negro family, split, parted, wrecked as if their home had been destroyed by a bomb.

Both mothers pleaded guilty before Judge Raymond MacNeille of "defrauding" the state of \$708 in relief payments.

The children couldn't be fed on the starvation payments the state allows unemployed families. Like so many other jobless workers on relief these two women had to earn a few additional dollars to meet the terrible high cost of food.

Sees Deadlock In French Vote June 17

By Joseph Starobin

AS THE JUNE 17th VOTING for the French National Assembly approaches, the predominant forecast in Paris is one of deadlock. The big press is talking about a "hexagon" of parties, with each of the main six groupings getting about a hundred seats apiece, in such a way that the next Assembly will be very hard to govern.

The hopes of a gang-up on the Communists have been ebbing in the capitalist press. The expectancy of a decisive deGaulist trend is also disappearing. The game of alliances among the Center parties has aroused a profound disgust or apathy in the electorate and appears to be contributing to a weakening of the Center instead of the earlier hope that it would work out against the Communists.

Only the latter Party is fighting right up to the finish, in a blazing campaign, which stresses the importance of holding the five and a half million votes of November, 1946 or exceeding them.

THE KEY WORD to the French puzzle remains: "frustration." And it is probable that the men of Washington and Wall Street will be most frustrated of all, because the voting is bound to show that France is not a reliable base for war, not to speak of being an enthusiastic ally of the Atlantic alliance.

The threat from deGaulism remains a very serious one, but not so much because of what deGaulle can win on his own ticket. As correspondents for the British press, like Alexander Werth in the *New Statesman and Nation*, pointed out last week, the DeGaulle campaign in itself has been received quite coolly.

THE GENERAL does not cut a very sympathetic figure when he presents himself as a "Republican—as his last speeches have done. As a dictator, he has little dynamism and the fatal faculty for exposing himself in advance. His program of scrapping the trade unions have been one major blunder; the CGT has spoken out clearly threatening to "show him a thing or two," and the prospect of heavy industrial battles has cooled off even sections of the ruling class who would like a "strong man," but fear to pay the price. Moreover, the Vatican has been plunking quite firmly for the Catholic Republicans, (MRP), one of the three Center parties.

In a recent newspaper guessing-contest, the conservative *Le Figaro* only gives deGaulle 120 seats; *L'Aurore*, which is deGaulist, only gives him 99. The earlier figures ranging toward 150 are no longer heard.

But, as the Communists em-

JACQUES DUCLOS
Unity for France

phasize, the danger is not only deGaulle's own ticket; it is the deGaulists masquerading as "independents" and "peasants" who are allied with the Center parties. If the three Center parties (Socialists, MRP and Radicals) only have perhaps 275 seats between them, but if a third of these are really deGaulists, then the true strength of deGaulle approaches the 175 mark.

BUT BY HAMMERING away very skillfully against the fake Socialists for making alliances with concealed Rightists, the Communists are not only directly fighting deGaulle, but they are cutting down the Center strength in such a way that a future coalition between deGaulle and the Center will become more difficult.

The Communist campaign has been sharp, sure and dynamic: thousands of meetings, hundreds of convincing posters, a tremendous emphasis on peace as the only way out for France, a skillful and factual hammering-away at the daily needs of the people. The Communists are in a position to show that they proposed measures in the interests of all working people, rejected by the Center, in favor of rearment.

The comings-and-goings of Gen. Omar Bradley, and the hit-and-run visit of the 16 Congressmen last weekend have not helped the Center, which is on the defensive against the Communist demand for peace with the USSR, and end to the war in Indo-China, a program of peacetime rehabilitation of France.

The DEGAULLIST ATTACK on the CGT headquarters last week (to which the police prefect

under the Socialist ministry of interior replied by arresting trade unionists (does not help either deGaulle or the Socialists).

Last Saturday night, in a nationwide radio hookup, Jacques Duclos, presented the widest appeal for unity on behalf of the national salvation of France yet heard; a suave, skillful, earnest speech addressed to an audience far beyond the Party, and *L'Humanité's* special edition last Sunday sold 804,000 copies.

The Center parties are the victims of their own past failures and unfulfilled promises. They bear the brunt of the burden of rearment which is quickly undermining France's return to prewar productive levels. It is they who have to produce the ten divisions this year which Gen. Bradley wants, and which can only come by longer military service. And since the United States intends to produce the war material for France's Army, the Center can't even count on the fillip which war production here at home might give to the economy. On top of which the rising European inflation is rapidly boosting internal living costs while hiking raw materials.

FRANCE'S CAPITALISM does not have the "fat" to stand this kind of thing, as does American capitalism; it doesn't even pretend to have the "self-control" which Britain's capitalism is striving desperately to continue.

The only slogan of the Center is "against both dictatorships—Left and Right." But this has a hollow ring in a country where the Left has such a powerful, truly national base and national appeal. Moreover, it rings false when it is clear that the function of the Center has been to prepare the way for the Right—including alliances now with concealed deGaulists.

In November, 1946, twenty-two million Frenchmen voted, including the overseas areas; the abstention rate was close to 22 percent for metropolitan France and double that in the colonies. The odds are that if this ratio continues on Sunday, the Communist vote for metropolitan France should range around the 28.6 percent of 1946 or go better.

In any case, with a total in the new Chamber of about 625 votes all in all, and with "a hundred apiece" for the chief parties, it is hard to see how any of them will govern, even in coalition.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

AT LEAST 2,530,000 VOTERS in 30 Italian provinces last Sunday supported the peace program of the Communist and Left Socialist parties, to register 38.5 percent of the total vote in this year's municipal and provincial council elections, as compared with 36 percent in the same provinces in 1948.

This gain in the popular vote for the anti-war parties repeated the pattern already established in Northern Italy on May 27 and in Sicily on June 3. It revealed that despite the rigging of elections by the pro-war coalition of four rightwing parties, and despite the Vatican's entrance in the elections on the side of the pro-war camp, as well as the expenditure by Washington and Wall Street of upwards of \$2 billions to rearm Italy, the peace forces have increased their strength.

At the same time, the rightwing coalition of Christian Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and Right Socialists got only 50.3 percent of the vote, as compared with 59.5 percent in the same area in 1948.

In another move for peace, the Soviet Union this week insisted in a 19-page note handed U. S. Ambassador Alan Kirk that "not a single country which participated in the war against Japan must be excluded from preparation and signature" of a peace treaty with Japan, and called for a conference to prepare such a treaty in July or August. Moscow's action came as John Foster Dulles, President Truman's special emissary, was cooking up a deal for support of the French Government. The current quisling government of France indicated its readiness to back Washington's plans for a separate peace with Japan and the further remilitarization of that country, but insisted on reparations of \$2 billions, an agreement that Japan would not try to inundate French colonies with cheap goods, and participation of the French Indo-Chinese puppet regimes in the peace settlement. Presumably U. S. taxpayers would have to pay the reparations. Dulles's "success" in Paris followed a failure in London. The British government couldn't see eye-to-eye with Wall Street's little scheme for using Japanese reaction again as a gendarme to serve Wall Street's interests in the Far East.

MANEUVERS IN KOREA AND IRAN

In Tokyo, U. S. Secretary of Defense General Marshall announced that the Chinese People's Government actually intended to attack Japan, thus providing a convenient pretext for speeding up efforts to bring Japanese troops into the war in Korea and to complete the conversion of Japan into a war base for Wall Street. At the same time, Marshall denied that he had come to the Far East to discuss peace in Korea. This denial was supported by Secretary of State Acheson, who told an interrogator at the MacArthur hearings that he knew of nothing brewing in the direction of peace in Korea. Despite this, however, United Nations circles at Lake Success continued to send out rumors that peace negotiations were in the offing.

In Korea, General Ridgway's troops continued to inch northward, though paying for each inch as the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers fought determinedly. While at Pusan in South Korea, Suh Min Ho, chairman of the Syngman Rhee Assembly's interior affairs and security committee declared that more than 50,000 South Korean draftees had died of disease, malnutrition and inhuman treatment in training camps since December. He declared thousands of others deserted. Less than 350,000 survived, but "80 percent of them are physical wrecks." Suh Min Ho blamed "corrupt officers" of the Korean National Guard.

In another potential powder-keg, Iran, British and Iranian government authorities were dickering for some kind of formula which would enable the Iranian government to go through with its plan for nationalizing the \$850,000,000 Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, while simultaneously protecting the investment of British billionaires. The Iranian government sent its temporary board of directors for the nationalized industry into the oil fields of Khuzistan province; the British sent four directors of the Anglo-Iranian Company to talk to Premier Mossadegh. Behind the scenes, the British were maneuvering to stir Southern tribes into an uprising, which would provide a pretext for British troops to move in; the U. S. Ambassador Henry Grady was maneuvering to prevent nationalization and at the same time to ease U. S. oil companies into control of the resources. Main deterrent to both was the strength of the Leftwing Tudeh Party and the Soviet-Iranian pact of 1921.

GUNS AND BUTTER, TOO?

On the economic front, Wall Street mobilized a number of its big guns to convince West European businessmen and politicians that the clouds of inflation over West Europe would not close the sparks of economic recovery. Theme of Wall Street's propagandists was that West Europe could have guns and butter, too. This was repeated by the Marshall Plan Council in Paris, the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Lisbon, the Bank for International Settlements at Basle. In Washington, the Truman Government moved to inject the Economic Cooperation Administration with a fresh dose of the opiate of humanitarianism; Point Four, he intimated, might be transferred to the ECA.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEWS: Fall in the price of rubber caused by the U. S.-dictated embargo on shipments to China produced immediate repercussions in Indonesia, brought thousands of small-holders close to bankruptcy while allowing the big plantations to take only a small loss. Strikes broke out in several cities. . . . Belgium's King Leopold announced he will retire in favor of his 20-year-old son Prince Baudouin. He did not indicate how this would improve the position of Belgian workers or the Congo peoples. . . . Still missing were British diplomats MacLean and Burgess, whose "political integrity" was vouched for by British writers Spender and Auden, and whose disappearance was headlined by one London paper as "Whitehall in Queer Street." . . . In Buenos Aires, the Communist Party announced the assassination by fascist hoodlums of district secretary Francisco Blanco, 30-year-old metal worker. . . . At Geneva, the Soviet delegate's proposal for a report on the adverse effects of rearment on workers' living conditions was rejected by the U. S.-controlled voting majority of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, 11 to 5.

Coming Next Week

One Year of War

The Worker will publish a special four-page section on one year of the war in Korea.

You will want extra copies for your friends and shopmates. Order today from

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War Layoffs to Hit Third of Auto Workers

By William Allan

AUTO WORKERS in the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors plants got a four-cent "productivity" raise. And the auto companies are already planning to get it back by war-made layoffs in the next two months. General Motors announced that its 350,000 hourly rated employes will be laid off from July 28 to Aug. 6. Ford has already laid off 10,000. And, as Henry Ford boarded the Queen Elizabeth for a four-month vacation in Europe, he said 10,000 more Ford workers would lose their jobs because of the war. His deputy here, vice-president Ernest Breech, quickly upped the figure to 15,000.

It is no secret here that Dodge, Plymouth and DeSoto (the three main production centers for Chrysler Corp.) plan a 30 percent reduction in the working force by the end of the month. Two weeks ago General Motors laid off thousands of probationary employes in Flint and by mid-June layoffs will go back to 1947 seniority at the Detroit Chevrolet plant.

Supplier plants (like Briggs, which makes bodies for Chrysler) are reported ready to layoff in the same proportion as Chrysler. Small shops which supply parts for the big plants will lay off workers as stockpiles mount.

E M P T Y POCKETBOOKS, heavy credits at neighborhood stores, highest taxes in history, layoffs and short work weeks have so impoverished the auto workers that a long layoff (8 to 14 weeks as is being predicted for the changeover to war production) will be the greatest catastrophe for them since the depression of 1929.

With a proposed 35 percent cutback in metals to take effect by mid-summer, the talk in the shops centers on what to do to stop the layoffs. Every auto worker knows it will mean one-third of the 1,000,000 employed in the industry will get quit slips. Hardest hit will be the auto workers who have the least seniority. And employers will refuse to hire most of them.

Employers are reaping a golden harvest. They have 600,000 new cars in the showrooms. They plan to open new war plants in cities where there is no union in the plant and where wage scales are 25 to 40 cents an hour lower. These new plants have either been turned over to them by the government, or the government has paid most of the construction costs. The government fits the bill for reconversion of old plants. Huge and profitable war orders have been given the "Big Three."

STRUGGLE AGAINST this impoverishment is developing in the plants. Hardly a day passes but workers stop, slowdown, walk out, take strike votes, demand higher wages.

It is taking all the machine control of the union that UAW President Walter Reuther can muster to stop the workers. They want a guarantee that they will not be laid off. They want prices rolled back to pro-Korean levels. They fight speedup, with or without the help of the local or international union officials.

When layoffs are discussed one now hears talk of putting everyone on a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay. The big support by Ford Local 600 top officers for the Johnson resolution for a cease-fire in Korea on June 25 continues to win approval in scores of plants, locals and meetings of auto workers.

The auto workers are fast realizing that the Wall Street war against the Korean people is not just something on the other side of the world, it is right on the assembly line. It has meant high prices, speedup, their sons going off to fight in a useless war.



Narcotics Probe Hides Real Culprits

By Michael Singer

THE HEART-RENDING story of teen-agers enslaved in a world of heroin, prostitution and crime as tape-recorded at the state narcotic hearing, is actually the indictment of bipartisan politicians and Big Business, spotlighted by the Kefauver Committee but never fully exposed.

The question must be asked: Why did Gov. Dewey now decide to direct Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein to hold hearings into dope peddling and narcotic sales among high school youth in New York City? Why didn't the governor use his information and his tape-recorders when Sen. Kefauver was in this city?

Whom is he trying to cover up? The circle of corruption from the slaying of Pete Panto on the Brooklyn waterfront in 1939 to the destruction of young high school students in 1951 is one and the same ring-crooked politicians, payoff cops, dock racketeers and the underworld.

WHEN GOV. DEWEY pardoned Lucky Luciano in 1947 because the criminal allegedly gave important wartime information on Mussolini agents (evidence never substantiated by government data), did Dewey know then that Luciano controlled the biggest dope ring in the world right under his own nose? Did Dewey know of the charges that Frank Costello, Luciano's partner in crime, and admitted cocktail intimate of ex-Mayor O'Dwyer, was carrying on the New York-California dope syndicate details for Luciano?

When the governor gave his overt support to Mayor Impellitteri in the 1950 campaign, was he aware of the charges that Thomas Luchese, one of the top narcotic agents for the mob, had helped

DETROIT.

put over Impellitteri as candidate for mayor?

The questions that Kefauver and Rudolph Halley never asked are also being evaded by the Goldstein inquiry. Thus far, the Attorney General seems anxious to indict the school system and Superintendent of Schools William Jansen. There is no doubt that Jansen has been exposed by the hearing.

He has been forced to admit that instead of his original estimate of 154 high school "refers," the actual number was closer to 1,500.

What about the cops? Who is the payoff agent for the Police Department with the dope ring?

Acting Lt. Walter Casey told the Kefauver Committee that 25 to 30 detectives are assigned to the city's police narcotics squad.

The Kefauver hearings and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan have ample documents and testimony naming racketeers involved in the smuggling of dope into New York city piers. This billion dollar racket operates with connivance of the police, politicians and the shipping operators.

WILL GOLDSTEIN probe that?

The small-fry peddlers, the corner hoodlum, the victimized, demoralized, war-panicked youth who are being swallowed up in this network of heroin, cocaine, morphine, marijuana and opium, may make the headlines for Mr. Dewey. But what about Luchese and Costello? What about Albert Anastasia and Luciano? What about Impellitteri and O'Dwyer? What about the cops? What about Dewey himself?

Jail Pittsburgh Attorney in New Frameup

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.

AS THE DEFENSE was about to open its case in the frameup thought control trial here Defense Attorney Hyman Schlesinger was arrested and handcuffed on the street and thrown into the county jail.

The charge was "sedition." That is the same charge under which the defendants, Andy Onda and James Dolsen, have been on trial since Jan. 2.

The complaint was brought by the notorious FBI labor spy Matt Cvetic, whose lies were exposed by Schlesinger in a sensational court hearing last year.

Schlesinger branded the arrest an attempt to disrupt the "sedition" trial defense, which was about to open, and a move to "destroy the right of advocacy" and to intimidate all members of the bar.

SCHLESINGER was arrested at 6:20 p. m. Monday night as he was waiting for a bus. Handcuffs were clapped on him and he was kept in prison until 2 a. m. He was released on his own recognizance at the demand of his fellow defense attorneys, John T. McCernan and Basil Pollitt.

Bail was later set at \$1,500. It was learned that Assistant District Attorney Loran Lewis, the prosecutor in the "sedition" trial, had demanded \$10,000 bail. Lewis has made several bitter personal and political attacks on Schlesinger during the frameup trial.

The fascist-like plot against the labor defense attorney was carried out in the most brazen fashion.

Cvetic was afraid to get his warrant against Schlesinger in Pittsburgh where Schlesinger has many friends. So the spy went to a justice of the peace in a little village at the other end of Allegheny county for his warrant.

THE VILLAGE J. P., Rudolph Antoncic, gave the warrant to a village constable, who went to Pittsburgh to make the arrest.

There is little doubt that Cvetic and the village justice and constable were tools of Judge Michael

A. Musmanno, the arch witch-hunter of western Pennsylvania.

Musmanno, who lauded Mussolini's fascist gangsters in open court during the "sedition" trial, has an intense hatred for Schlesinger, who cross-examined him severely in preliminary hearings last year.

Musmanno is also smarting under an unprecedented rebuke from the State Supreme Court for his attempt to jail Schlesinger on two "contempt" citations recently.

The high court called Musmanno's action "detestable" and called off the proceedings. It also cancelled a ruling by Musmanno that Schlesinger could not practice in his courtroom again.

MUSMANNO had cited Schlesinger for "contempt" when the labor lawyer refused to answer a series of witchhunting questions in court. Schlesinger was appearing before Musmanno at the time in a civil action as the attorney for a man who had slipped on an icy pavement and broken his leg.

The labor lawyer told Musmanno that his questions had nothing to do with the issues in the case and were lawless and unconstitutional.

The questions were: "Are you a Communist?" "Are you a member of the Civil Rights Congress?" etc.

Musmanno said he based these questions on "information" from Matt Cvetic. Cvetic is alleged to have told him that Schlesinger was one of those "Communist" Civil Rights Congress leaders.

The trial of Onda and Dolsen was recessed several days at the request of defense lawyers after Schlesinger's arrest. The lawyers told Judge Henry X. O'Brien that they could not open their defense while they were defending each other at Port Vue hearings.

Ford Local Bars Witchhunt Trial

DEARBORN, Mich.

FOR THE SECOND TIME within the last three months the general council of Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers, speaking for 65,000 members of the union, refused to support charges that five pioneer leaders of the union should be suspended from all offices and union functions because they were "subversives" to the Communist Party.

Three months ago, the general council, with only a handful of votes opposed, voted to dismiss the trial committee that was set up to engineer the attempted frameup. UAW president Walter Reuther then stepped in and ruled that Carl Stellato, president of Local 600 who originally brought the charges, should either drop them or allow the council to vote on the trial committee's verdict.

Stellato allowed the trial committee to bring in its verdict yesterday and the council voted 94 to 21 against accepting the trial committee verdict of "guilty." The 11 members of the committee voted for their verdict and could only muster 10 others to back it. Stellato voted to support the guilty verdict.

In a statement the five condemned the council delegates for their action, saying that the grave problems created by the war economy, such as mounting layoffs, speedup, high prices were the real issues confronting the workers and that the council action was a vote of confidence in the five who had been unitedly fighting alongside the local leadership on these issues.

U. E. Warns Against 9c Westinghouse Offer

By James H. Dolsen

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Westinghouse Conference Board of the United Electrical Workers, Independent, has rejected the company's conditional offer of a nine-cent-an-hour increase and called upon all members of the CIO-International Union of Electrical Workers to repudiate the contract signed by James B. Carey with the approval of CIO President Philip Murray.

The increase would become effective only if approved by the Office of Price Stabilization as included in the labor costs of Westinghouse products when price controls are set. It must also be approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.

The Conference Board recommended all UE locals support a joint fight of all Westinghouse workers, "up to and including strike action, for a real and bona fide wage increase, the right to determine their bargaining agent through government-conducted elections, and for the improvement of their contract conditions."

EDWARD J. MATTHEWS, international UE representative and chief of the UE negotiating committee, charged the company with trying to blackjack the UE into giving up its fight for the elimination of discriminatory rates against women, elimination of geographical differentials, and for upward revision of the present inadequate day-workers' rates.

Matthews characterized the IUE contract as a "miserable" agreement which "scuttled" negotiations for effective local supplements. He accused Carey of accepting the very "bribe" the latter charged the Westinghouse had offered the IUE and which Carey told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee he indignantly rejected. This referred to Carey and Murray's acceptance of the firm's demand that any wage raise be subject to OPS approval for inclusion in price determination of its products.

ACCORDING to the Conference Board statement: "The IUE-CIO contract of last year, which gave up seniority, grievance procedure and rate protections, was extended until October, 1952, by the company in return for the IUE-CIO's help in boosting prices and holding down wages. This is the same contract that during the past year has caused numerous protest and work stoppages in Pittsburgh, Sharon and elsewhere where the IUE-CIO is bargaining agent."

The object of the IUE, it is declared, is to deprive Westinghouse workers in IUE-represented plants "of the opportunity they desire to throw it out as a company union in National Labor Relations Board elections." An application by the UE is pending for such a poll in the East Pittsburgh plant.

MEANWHILE a war of leaflets and statements by the competing unions goes on almost daily at the gates of the big plant. Last week about a hundred shop stewards from UE Local 610 of the Westinghouse Airbrake Co. at nearby Wilmerding distributed leaflets here, emphasizing that the workers in both plants had everything to gain by a rejection of the Carey-Murray agreement.

The leaflet pointed out that at Wilmerding during the current year the UE has strengthened its pension plan "that was already better than the Westinghouse-dictated IUE plan," won more than 1,100 individual wage increases, prevented the company from cutting time values, secured a wage-reopening revision for every six-month period of the contract, and won the right for women workers to retire at 60 with a 50 percent wage continuance.

LOCAL 601, UE, distributed a for another year.

DISTRICT 6, UE, ENDORSES JOHNSON STAND FOR PEACE

PITTSBURGH.—District 6, United Electrical Workers has unanimously endorsed the resolution of U. S. Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado for a cease-fire order and armistice in the Korean war on June 25, anniversary of the fighting there.

The Council declared that support of the resolution "is the only way that the American people can have prosperity and continue

their struggle to increase their living standards so that they and their families can live as decent citizens of the world, feeling they have contributed to the good and welfare of all peoples of the world."

UE locals represented at the meeting were Westinghouse Airbrake, CIO, Nutting and East Pittsburgh 601, and Locals 607, 506, 612, 617, 619, 622, 623 and 630.

Steelworkers For Retaining Machinery Tax

PITTSBURGH.—A conference of District 15, CIO-United Steelworkers locals and district leaders has unanimously condemned a bill pending in the state legislature that would exempt industrial machinery from taxation. It was decided to send district director James J. Thomas and mine district presidents to Harrisburg the week of June 17 to lobby against the measure.

As an example of what the proposed exemptions would cost the ordinary taxpayers, Thomas told the conference that homeowners in West Homestead would have their present borough and school taxes increased three and a half times. Homeowners in North Braddock, Rankin and Homestead would have such taxes doubled.

While any county has authority to levy a tax on industrial machinery, Allegheny and Erie counties are the only ones that do so in Western Pennsylvania. Both the county and all its industrial centers derive a substantial tax income from this source, as County Statistician Nicholas Stabile has pointed out in a detailed analysis.

THE MAIN SUPPORT for the exemption bill—HR 775 by Rep. Wilmar W. Waterhouse, Erie Republican—comes from the State Chamber of Commerce and the U. S. Steel Corp. and other big steel and manufacturing interests. The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., U. S. Steel subsidiary, has been fighting increased tax assessments on its machinery imposed as a result of several years investigation by experts hired by the county.

leaflet exposing the undemocratic procedure of the IUE in its contract agreement with Westinghouse. The agreement, according to its terms, became binding on the IUE when Carey signed it. This is in contrast to the UE procedure, which prevailed at the plant here for the past 14 years, until the IUE took over by a narrow margin last spring. UE rules required ratification by mass meetings of workers. All stewards and union officers were elected yearly.

The IUE, the leaflet points out, submitted its contract for so-called "ratification" by the 13,000 production workers here to a meeting in a hall which could seat only 250 persons. This, it says, is on a par with the "democracy" of the IUE under which 27 members present at its regular membership meeting last month extended the terms of IUE Local 601's officers

Fast to Speak

PHILADELPHIA.—The Civil Rights Congress has announced that Howard Fast, distinguished American novelist and world known fighter for peace and civil liberties, will speak at a meeting on Wednesday, June 20, at the Ethical Culture Hall, 1906 Rittenhouse Sq., at 8:30 p.m.

The meeting is sponsored by the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Victims of the Pennsylvania Sedition Law, affiliate of the Civil Rights Congress. The program will include a cultural feature of choral singing.

Ask Action on Jenkins Case

PHILADELPHIA.—John L. Holton, executive director of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress, has announced that his organization was gratified to see the prompt action taken by the Director of Public Safety, Samuel H. Rosenberg, in suspending some of the officers involved in the prosecution of Rudolph Sheeler.

Holton also brought attention to the Byard Jenkins case for equally prompt action.

Holton's action came on the eve of a citywide conference to spur the fight to free Jenkins, sponsored by a group of clergymen, and called by the Free Jenkins Committee, Rev. P. B. Bynum, chairman.

The conference will be held Thursday night, June 21, at Childs Memorial Baptist Church, 951 N. 10th St.

Phila. GOP

(Continued from Page 1) Democratic Primary and in Kensington textile workers are backing Independent Labor Democrats for Council.

Consequently, previously accepted political formulae no longer hold true in Philadelphia. The electorate is in motion, seeking to lift the burden of taxation and high prices, governmental corruption and the threat of war.

The objective situation therefore provides progressives with an unusual opportunity for breaking the stranglehold of both old parties in Philadelphia political life.

This can be accomplished through skilful united front work; stimulation of every form of independent political activity within or outside the major parties.

The result can be a people's coalition leading to a mass break away from the old parties in the not-too-distant future.

(First of a Series)

Bar McKeesport Peace Broadcast

By Arthur Davis

McKEESEPORT, Pa.—A broadcast over Station WMCK scheduled for June 3 by the Pittsburgh Peace Crusade Committee in support of the resolution by U. S. Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado calling for a cease-fire agreement and armistice in Korea on June 25 has been cancelled.

Revocation of the broadcast resulted from pressure by leaders of the American Legion and other veteran groups, together with the local Republican city administration and its industrial and financial backers, who are responsible for the local "Communist" registration ordinance.

MANAGER GENE KLEIN of the radio station saw "Red" as soon as he caught the name of Paul Robeson among the sponsors of the Peace Crusade. "It's a Red outfit," he exclaimed in alarm. "We won't have anything to do with it!"

The WMCK manager declared he would not allow to be broadcast the statement in the Johnson resolution that "the only tangible results so far of the more than one million casualties suffered by the North and South Koreans, the Chinese and the

United Nations) have been the in-describable misery which has been heaped upon the Korean people." As for Johnson himself, Klein declared: "He might be a 'Red' himself, for all I know!"

THE PARTS of the submitted draft to which the manager objected are significant of the inroads in this area on the rights of free speech and of criticism of policies of the national administration. These include the following:

"In every war the enemy is pictured to the people as being the very embodiment of the devil. The Korean and Chinese peoples have a long and honorable history. Yet who would know this by reading our newspapers? Today, thanks to the war, they are pictured as cowards and fanatics and called degrading names. . . .

"Racial discrimination in our armed forces in Korea has been so bad that investigations had to be made (citing case of Lieutenant Gilbert). . . . Korea looks like another chapter in the old story of Western Imperialism in Asia. We may talk about peace and democracy, but the people of that part of the world, whom we have insulted and exploited for generations, are not convinced. . . .

"In the past year of bloodshed and suffering, of which the Koreans have borne the greatest part, have they been asked if the war should continue? (Klein underlined "they"). . . .

"Just recently we were told that an atomic artillery shell is being perfected, bringing with it possibilities of even greater destruction. . . . The conscience of our people is in danger of becoming dulled and insensitive to things which seemed unthinkable not too long ago.

"A well-known correspondent reported the results of an American air raid over Korea, in which bombs containing napalm-jellied gasoline had been dropped. He wrote: 'A napalm raid hit the village . . . and nowhere have they buried the dead, because there is nobody left to do so. . . . What have they done to bring such terror to their homes!'. . .

"You and I bear a fearful responsibility for this. And our guilt is made no easier by the certain knowledge that unless the fighting in Korea is stopped, it will inevitably become worse as more new devices for mass destruction are brought into the struggle. . . .

"Our official policy today is not to defend a position, or capture more territory, or try to convert the enemy to our way of thinking. The current doctrine, which has been called 'Operation Killer,' is simply—as one leader put it—"to kill Communists, and to kill as many of them as possible!" Thus we are tempted to kill everyone we see just in case he might be an enemy.

"Last November, in the American retreat down the peninsula, the ground was littered with corpses, including thousands of South Koreans whom we had killed thinking they might be the enemy. It is unthinkable that we can keep on killing until finally no more Koreans or Chinese are left, but this is the logic of Operation Killer. The time to stop is now, before the whole world turns against us in horror as a result of what is happening in Korea.

"The American people right now are paving for the war in the form of a lower standard of living, resulting from the increased taxes and higher costs for the necessities of life. . . .

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Vol. XVI, No. 24

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When Judges Go to War

Its decisions mark the 1950-51 term of the Supreme Court as one of the most reactionary in history. It handed down ruling after ruling against labor and the Negro people.

—See Magazine Section

June 17, 1951

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

PROTESTS MOUNT ON HIGH COURT RULING TO SCRAP BILL OF RIGHTS

— See Page 3 —

As Trenton Six Await Verdict in Frameup Trial



THE TRENTON SIX, on trial for their lives for the fourth time in three years, are pictured in the New Jersey court as they awaited the

outcome of their trial. They are (left to right): McKinley Forrest, Collis English, Ralph Cooper, James Thorpe, Horace Wilson, John McKenzie.

More Say: 'Withdraw from Korea'

— See Page 4 —

Sees Deadlock In French Vote June 17

By Joseph Starobin

AS THE JUNE 17th VOTING for the French National Assembly approaches, the predominant forecast in Paris is one of deadlock. The big press is talking about a "hexagon" of parties, with each of the main six groupings getting about a hundred seats apiece, in such a way that the next Assembly will be very hard to govern.

The hopes of a gang-up on the Communists have been ebbing in the capitalist press. The expectancy of a decisive deGaulist trend is also disappearing. The game of alliances among the Center parties has aroused a profound disgust or apathy in the electorate and appears to be contributing to a weakening of the Center instead of the earlier hope that it would work out against the Communists.

Only the latter Party is fighting right up to the finish, in a blazing campaign, which stresses the importance of holding the five and a half million votes of November, 1946 or exceeding them.

THE KEY WORD to the French puzzle remains: "frustration." And it is probable that the men of Washington and Wall Street will be most frustrated of all, because the voting is bound to show that France is not a reliable base for war, not to speak of being an enthusiastic ally of the Atlantic alliance.

The threat from deGaulism remains a very serious one, but not so much because of what deGaulle can win on his own ticket. As correspondents for the British press, like Alexander Werth in the *New Statesman and Nation*, pointed out last week, the DeGaulle campaign in itself has been received quite coolly.

THE GENERAL does not cut a very sympathetic figure when he presents himself as a "Republican—as his last speeches have done. As a dictator, he has little dynamism and the fatal faculty for exposing himself in advance. His program of scrapping the trade unions have been one major blunder; the CGT has spoken out clearly threatening to "show him a thing or two," and the prospect of heavy industrial battles has cooled off even sections of the ruling class who would like a "strong man," but fear to pay the price. Moreover, the Vatican has been plunking quite firmly for the Catholic Republicans, (MRP), one of the three Center parties.

In a recent newspaper guessing-contest, the conservative *Le Figaro* only gives deGaulle 120 seats; *L'Aurore*, which is deGaulist, only gives him 99. The earlier figures ranging toward 150 are no longer heard.

But, as the Communists em-



JACQUES DUCLOS
Unity for France

phasize, the danger is not only deGaulle's own ticket; it is the deGaulists masquerading as "independents" and "peasants" who are allied with the Center parties. If the three Center parties (Socialists, MRP and Radicals) only have perhaps 275 seats between them, but if a third of these are really deGaulists, then the true strength of deGaulle approaches the 175 mark.

BUT BY HAMMERING away very skillfully against the fake Socialists for making alliances with concealed Rightists, the Communists are not only directly fighting deGaulle, but they are cutting down the Center strength in such a way that a future coalition between deGaulle and the Center will become more difficult.

The Communist campaign has been sharp, sure and dynamic: thousands of meetings, hundreds of convincing posters, a tremendous emphasis on peace as the only way out for France, a skillful and factual hammering-away at the daily needs of the people. The Communists are in a position to show that they proposed measures in the interests of all working people, rejected by the Center, in favor of rearmament.

The comings-and-goings of Gen. Omar Bradley, and the hit-and-run visit of the 16 Congressmen last weekend have not helped the Center, which is on the defensive against the Communist demand for peace with the USSR, and end to the war in Indo-China, a program of peacetime rehabilitation of France.

The DEGAULLIST ATTACK on the CGT headquarters last week (to which the police prefect

PARIS.

under the Socialist ministry of interior replied by arresting trade unionists (does not help either deGaulle or the Socialists).

Last Saturday night, in a nationwide radio hookup, Jacques Duclos, presented the widest appeal for unity on behalf of the national salvation of France yet heard; a suave, skillful, earnest speech addressed to an audience far beyond the Party, and *L'Humanite's* special edition last Sunday sold 804,000 copies.

The Center parties are the victims of their own past failures and unfulfilled promises. They bear the brunt of the burden of rearmament which is quickly undermining France's return to prewar productive levels. It is they who have to produce the ten divisions this year which Gen. Bradley wants, and which can only come by longer military service. And since the United States intends to produce the war material for France's Army, the Center can't even count on the fillip which war production here at home might give to the economy. On top of which the rising European inflation is rapidly boosting internal living costs while hiking raw materials.

FRANCE'S CAPITALISM does not have the "fat" to stand this kind of thing, as does American capitalism: it doesn't even pretend to have the "self-control" which Britain's capitalism is striving desperately to continue.

The only slogan of the Center is "against both dictatorships—Left and Right." But this has a hollow ring in a country where the Left has such a powerful, truly national base and national appeal. Moreover, it rings false when it is clear that the function of the Center has been to prepare the way for the Right—including alliances now with concealed deGaulists.

In November, 1946, twenty-two million Frenchmen voted, including the overseas areas; the abstention rate was close to 22 percent for metropolitan France and double that in the colonies. The odds are that if this ratio continues on Sunday, the Communist vote for metropolitan France should range around the 28.6 percent of 1946 or go better.

In any case, with a total in the new Chamber of about 625 votes all in all, and with "a hundred apiece" for the chief parties, it is hard to see how any of them will govern, even in coalition.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

AT LEAST 2,530,000 VOTERS in 30 Italian provinces last Sunday supported the peace program of the Communist and Left Socialist parties, to register 38.5 percent of the total vote in this year's municipal and provincial council elections, as compared with 36 percent in the same provinces in 1948.

This gain in the popular vote for the anti-war parties repeated the pattern already established in Northern Italy on May 27 and in Sicily on June 3. It revealed that despite the rigging of elections by the pro-war coalition of four rightwing parties, and despite the Vatican's entrance in the elections on the side of the pro-war camp, as well as the expenditure by Washington and Wall Street of upwards of \$2 billions to rearm Italy, the peace forces have increased their strength.

At the same time, the rightwing coalition of Christian Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and Right Socialists got only 50.3 percent of the vote, as compared with 59.5 percent in the same area in 1948.

In another move for peace, the Soviet Union this week insisted in a 19-page note handed U. S. Ambassador Alan Kirk that "not a single country which participated in the war against Japan must be excluded from preparation and signature" of a peace treaty with Japan, and called for a conference to prepare such a treaty in July or August. Moscow's action came as John Foster Dulles, President Truman's special emissary, was cooking up a deal for support of the French Government. The current quisling government of France indicated its readiness to back Washington's plans for a separate peace with Japan and the further remilitarization of that country, but insisted on reparations of \$2 billions, an agreement that Japan would not try to inundate French colonies with cheap goods, and participation of the French Indo-Chinese puppet regimes in the peace settlement. Presumably U. S. taxpayers would have to pay the reparations. Dulles's "success" in Paris followed a failure in London. The British government couldn't see eye-to-eye with Wall Street's little scheme for using Japanese reaction again as a gendarmerie to serve Wall Street's interests in the Far East.

MANEUVERS IN KOREA AND IRAN

In Tokyo, U. S. Secretary of Defense General Marshall announced that the Chinese People's Government actually intended to attack Japan, thus providing a convenient pretext for speeding up efforts to bring Japanese troops into the war in Korea and to complete the conversion of Japan into a war base for Wall Street. At the same time, Marshall denied that he had come to the Far East to discuss peace in Korea. This denial was supported by Secretary of State Acheson, who told an interrogator at the MacArthur hearings that he knew of nothing brewing in the direction of peace in Korea. Despite this, however, United Nations circles at Lake Success continued to send out rumors that peace negotiations were in the offing.

In Korea, General Ridgway's troops continued to inch northward, though paying for each inch as the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers fought determinedly. While at Pusan in South Korea, Suh Min Ho, chairman of the Sygnman Rhee Assembly's interior affairs and security committee declared that more than 50,000 South Korean draftees had died of disease, malnutrition and inhuman treatment in training camps since December. He declared thousands of others deserted. Less than 350,000 survived, but "80 percent of them are physical wrecks." Suh Min Ho blamed "corrupt officers" of the Korean National Guard.

In another potential powder-keg, Iran, British and Iranian government authorities were dickering for some kind of formula which would enable the Iranian government to go through with its plan for nationalizing the \$850,000,000 Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, while simultaneously protecting the investment of British billionaires. The Iranian government sent its temporary board of directors for the nationalized industry into the oil fields of Khuzistan province; the British sent four directors of the Anglo-Iranian Company to talk to Premier Mossadegh. Behind the scenes, the British were maneuvering to stir Southern tribes into an uprising, which would provide a pretext for British troops to move in; the U. S. Ambassador Henry Grady was maneuvering to prevent nationalization and at the same time to ease U. S. oil companies into control of the resources. Main deterrent to both was the strength of the Leftwing Tudeh Party and the Soviet-Iranian pact of 1921.

GUNS AND BUTTER, TOO?

On the economic front, Wall Street mobilized a number of its big guns to convince West European businessmen and politicians that the clouds of inflation over West Europe would not douse the sparks of economic recovery. Theme of Wall Street's propagandists was that West Europe could have guns and butter, too. This was repeated by the Marshall Plan Council in Paris, the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Lisbon, the Bank for International Settlements at Basle. In Washington, the Truman Government moved to inject the Economic Cooperation Administration with a fresh dose of the opiate of humanitarianism; Point Four, he intimated, might be transferred to the ECA.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEWS: Fall in the price of rubber caused by the U. S.-dictated embargo on shipments to China produced immediate repercussions in Indonesia, brought thousands of small-holders close to bankruptcy while allowing the big plantations to take only a small loss. Strikes broke out in several cities. . . . Belgium's King Leopold announced he will retire in favor of his 20-year-old son Prince Baudouin. He did not indicate how this would improve the position of Belgian workers or the Congo peoples. . . . Still missing were British diplomats MacLean and Burgess, whose "political integrity" was vouched for by British writers Spender and Auden, and whose disappearance was headlined by one London paper as "Whitehall in Queer Street." . . . In Buenos Aires, the Communist Party announced the assassination by fascist hoodlums of district secretary Francisco Blanco, 30-year-old metal worker. . . . At Geneva, the Soviet delegate's proposal for a report on the adverse effects of rearmament on workers' living conditions was rejected by the U. S.-controlled voting majority of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, 11 to 5.

Coming Next Week

One Year of War

The Worker will publish a special four-page section on one year of the war in Korea.

You will want extra copies for your friends and shopmates. Order today from

THE WORKER

35 E. 12th Street

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Protest 25-Cent-an-Hour Wages



Twenty-five cents an hour is an old-fashioned wage, say AFL members Ava Moore and Roy Riley as they picket Brown Hotel in Louisville, Ky. The strike, underway since March 29, has also shattered another old Dixie custom—Jimcrow—uniting Negro and white workers.

Clothing Union Drives For McCarran Act Repeal

THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS, acting through its general secretary-treasurer Frank Rosenblum, sent a message to all joint boards and locals of the 400,000-member union urging them to go on record for the Sabath Bill for repeal of the McCarran police-state bill and to notify their respective Congressmen of their action.

Rosenblum also urged the affiliates of the ACW to send their resolution to him for publication in the union's national organ, the *Advance*. Announcement of the action of the ACW, following a recent meeting of the ACW, following a recent meeting of the union's general executive board, was contained in the current (June 15) issue of the *Advance*.

The lead editorial of the *Advance* of the same issue is also on the McCarran Act, declaring that "if we continue to proclaim our nation a place of freedom, liberty and justice while the McCarran Act flourishes, we are hypocrites in the eyes of the people beyond our borders."

The ACW's was the first such action taken by a major right-wing-led union. Rosenblum's letter said:

"All branches of organized labor opposed passage of the McCarran Act. We must do our part to bring about the removal of this iniquitous piece of legislation from the statute books."

"All joint boards and local unions are urged to go on record in support of H.R. 3118. Notify your congressman and senators of such action and send up copies of your letters and resolutions for appropriate publication in the *Advance*."

The *Advance* also made public an "open letter" sent to members of Congress. Citing from President Truman's veto message which criticized the McCarran Act, the open letter called for outright repeal and opposed efforts to amend the law. The letter said:

"Not since the people led by

Thomas Jefferson repealed the infamous Alien and Sedition Acts has such a fundamental nullification of Constitutional rights been on the statute books.

"It is the essence of our democratic tradition that the right of dissent is the basis of our democratic institutions; that people and not the government shall judge the merit of ideas; that the people shall be free to organize into political, religious and economic associations without governmental restraint; that men may be punished for crimes they commit but never for opinions they hold; that guilt is a personal responsibility and not a question of association.

"The McCarran Act violates all those basic principles.

"This act puts the government in the 'thought-control business' by introducing a system of registration of those holding certain political views.

"This act abrogates the Bill of Rights as applies to aliens.

"This act would deprive citizens of their liberty without due process of law and trial by jury, by establishing a system of detention camps.

"To content ourselves with amending it is to perpetuate its basic evils. Outright repeal alone will restore the rights imperiled by its sweeping provisions. The brief experience with enforcement already confirms the worst fears that a bad act born of hysteria and unreason cannot be enforced in a manner that can safeguard our liberties.

"For these liberties we believe that loyalty to the Constitution of the United States requires the immediate repeal of the McCarran Act and we earnestly urge you to work towards that end."

Protests Mount on Scuttling of Rights

NEWSPAPERS IN METROPOLITAN centers throughout the country continued to express concern over the Supreme Court blow to the Bill of Rights this week, as the movement developed to demand a rehearing for the 11 Communist leaders.

Two Louisville, Ky., newspapers criticized the ruling. The *Courier-Journal* said it has "set the nation's feet upon a difficult and dangerous path." The Smith Act, it declared, "undoubtedly restricts and modifies the First Amendment to the Constitution." The *Courier-Journal* noted that, had the Communist leaders planned to overthrow the government by force and violence, "other statutes clearly constitutional provide for their arrest." But, it added, they "were not charged or convicted under the sedition laws." The court, by reciding that a 'clear and present danger' exists, "has dodged the graver issues inherent in the Smith Act," the paper, joining with Justice Black in the hope that another court ruling will restore the First Amendment's guarantee of the right of free speech.

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES declared that "you can't arrest or imprison an idea" and warned of "the dangerous ends to which the ruling can be twisted." It said that "it is not entirely inconceivable that at some future time" others "might be hit by the same ruling merely because they held a minority opinion."

The *Washington Post* points out that only three other justices joined with Chief Justice Vinson in finding a "clear and present danger" of the forcible overthrow of the government, while Justices Frankfurter and Jackson, while upholding the Smith Act, did not so find. Consequently, says the *Post*, "there was no majority behind this major point in the reasoning of the Chief Justice" and it "will stand not as an authoritative pronouncement of the court but only as the opinion of the four justices who were able to bring their views of the case into agreement."

THE SUPREME COURT'S decision to jail the 11 Communist leaders under the Smith Act is the "most extensive invasion yet made in the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment," Dr. Julian P. Boyd, Princeton University librarian declared in Richmond, Va. Dr. Boyd, noted Jefferson scholar and editor of the 50-volume collected edition of Jefferson's work now in progress, spoke at the unveiling of a mural in the State Library lobby to commemorate the 175th anniversary of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, signed June 12, 1776. Speaking from the same platform as he condemned the Smith Act verdict and the "loyalty" oath hysteria were Gov. John S. Battle, Sen. Harry S. Byrd (D-Va) and two former Governors, Colgate Darden and William Tuck.

Behind the majority decision, Dr. Boyd said, is a "fear of ideal." He asserted that "in many respects we are in danger of doing violence to the letter and the spirit of the Bill of Rights."

NEW YORK CITY Councilman Earl Brown, in his column for the *Negro weekly*, *Amsterdam News*, termed the decision "a direct attack on our customs and constitutional rights." The 6-2 majority opinion, he said, "has created a real threat to freedom of speech for every group." He said that "the court's decision cannot curb the Communists without hurting all of us."

Brown, like many of the aforementioned newspaper editorials, interspersed his denunciation of the court's action with red baiting attacks on the Communists.

The *Amsterdam News*, in a news (Continued on Page 6)

JUSTICE BLACK'S OPINION:

1st Amendment Scuttled

WASHINGTON

Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, in dissenting from a majority of the court, which approved the Foley Square frameup of the 11 Communist leaders, declared:

HERE AGAIN, as in *Breard v. Alexandria*, decided this day, my basic disagreement with the court is not as to how we should explain or reconcile what was said in prior decisions, but springs from a fundamental difference in constitutional approach. Consequently, it would serve no useful purpose to state my position at length.

At the outset, I want to emphasize what the crime involved in this case is, and what it is not. These petitioners were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the government. They were not charged with non-verbal acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government. They were not even charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow the government.

The charge was that they agreed to assemble and to talk and publish certain ideas at a later date: the indictment is that they conspired to organize the Communist Party and to use speech or newspapers and other publications in the future to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the government.

NO MATTER HOW it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press, which I believe the First Amendment forbids. I would hold Section 3 of the Smith Act authorizing this prior restraint unconstitutional on its face and as applied.

But let us assume, contrary to all constitutional ideas of fair criminal procedure, that petitioners although not indicted for the crime of actual advocacy, may be punished for it. Even on this radical assumption, the only way to affirm these convictions, as the dissent of Mr. Justice Douglas shows, is to qualify drastically or wholly repudiate the established 'clear and present danger' rule. This the court does in a way which greatly restricts the protections afforded by the First Amendment.

The opinions for affirmance show that the chief reason for jettisoning the rule is the expressed fear that advocacy of Communist doctrine endangers the safety of the republic. Undoubtedly, a governmental policy of unfettered communication of ideas does entail dangers.

TO THE FOUNDERS of this nation, however, the benefits derived from free expression were worth the risk. They embodied this philosophy in the First Amendment's command that Congress "shall make no law abridging . . . the freedom of speech, or of the press . . ." I have always believed that the First Amendment is the keystone of our government, that the freedoms it guarantees provide the best insurance against destruction of all freedom. At least as to speech in the realm of public matters, I believe that the 'clear and present danger' test does not mark the furthest constitutional boundaries of protected expression but does 'no more than recognize a minimum compulsion of the Bill of Rights.' (Bridges v. California 314 U. S. 252, 253.)

So long as this court exercises the power of judicial review of legislation, I cannot agree that the First Amendment permits us to sustain laws suppressing freedom of speech and press on the basis of Congress' or our own notions of mere "reasonableness." Such a doctrine waters down the First Amendment, so that it amounts to little more than an admonition to Congress.

THIS AMENDMENT, as construed, is not likely to protect any but those 'safe' or orthodox views which rarely need its protection.

I must also express my objection to the holding because, as Mr. Justice Douglas' dissent shows, it sanctions the determination of a crucial issue of fact by the judge rather than by the jury.

Nor can I let this opportunity pass without expressing my objection to the severely limited grant of certiorari in this case which precluded consideration here of at least two other reasons for reversing the convictions (1) the record shows a discriminatory selection of the jury panel which prevented trial before a representative cross section of the communication; (2) the record shows that one member of the trial jury was violently hostile to petitioners before and during the trial.

Public opinion being what it is, few will protest the conviction of these Communist petitioners. There is hope, however, that in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society.

Trenton 6 Jury Weighs Verdict

By Abner W. Berry

THE TRENTON SIX JURY filed out of the courtroom to begin its deliberations on a verdict in the case of six Negroes charged with a three-year-old murder this week. A newsman representing a well-known New York newspaper remarked "their job ought to be simple. There seems to be only one thing to do—turn those men loose. That's what I'd do."

But it wasn't so simple. It wasn't as simple as Judge Ralph J. Smalley put it to the jury when he said it was just a case of determining whether or not the state had proved its case beyond a "reasonable doubt."

The six defendants—Collis English, Ralph Cooper, John McKenzie, McKinley Forrest, and Horace Wilson—are charged with the robbery-killing on Jan. 27, 1948, of William Horner, 72-year-old store keeper. They were convicted after a nine-week trial in 1948 in which the evidence in favor of their innocence was as strong as it is in this trial.

The State Supreme Court reversed their convictions and death sentences when the Civil Rights Congress appealed the case to it. In the present trial 15 weeks have been spent on testimony by both the state and defense witnesses at a cost of nearly \$150,000 to the county. Three of the defendants have had to spend \$25,000 for their defense in the present trial. Justice comes high.

Judge Ralph J. Smalley in charging the jury last Wednesday contradicted his own statement about the simplicity of the juror's responsibility. He balanced the testimony in favor of the defendants and the testimony against them. He detailed the alibi which placed all of the defendants from distances ranging from eight city blocks to eight land miles from the scene of the alleged crime at 10:30 a.m., Jan. 27, 1948. On the other hand he cited testimony of state witnesses who showed that it was at least possible for the men to have been at the scene. The judge also told the jury in detail of the police testimony as to how the so-called "confessions" were extracted from the defendants and balanced this with the testimony of the defendants themselves and declared:

"There is sharp conflict between the testimony of the defense and that of the state. That, ladies and gentlemen, is a problem for you. That conflict you will have to resolve."

BUT, WHEREAS the judge detailed the testimony of the police, he was not so detailed in discussing the testimony of defense witnesses. He did not mention the discrepancy between original descriptions of suspects and the present defendants; he did not mention the fact that police alarms and the police themselves did not mention a robbery in connection with Horner's death until after the present defendants were arraigned and charged; that Mrs. Elizabeth Horner, who was assaulted at the time Horner was killed, claimed in statements to the police to have bitten one of her attackers on the finger, causing the police to send a message asking that a man with a "lacerated finger" be apprehended. None of the defendants had a lacerated finger. Judge Smalley did not detail the alibi testimony of the defendants, much of which was backed by documentary evidence such as payroll records and tax receipts.

It will not be so simple either for the jury to decide whether or not the "confessions" are valid since Judge Smalley has given them such a narrow framework within which to judge them. He told the jury that three type—

(Continued on Page 6)

TRENTON, N. J.

Bid to Withdraw Troops From Korea Gets Additional Support

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT of the Johnson resolution by members of Congress, trade unions, Negro organizations and other groups came as peace advocates throughout the country mobilized a mass turnout for

the Chicago Peace Congress June 29, 30 and July 1.

Sen. William Langer (R-ND) joined Sens. Robert C. Hendrickson (R-NJ), John M. Butler (R-Md) and Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash) in backing the resolution (S.R. 140) introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) calling for a Korean cease-fire June 25 and a withdrawal of all foreign troops by Dec. 31.

Langer said in a letter that the Johnson resolution has "my full support." Rep. Thor C. Tolleson (R-Wash) also expressed "accord with the general objectives" of the resolution. *

THE CONVENTION of the Northwest States Association of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of (Negro) Elks, held in Seattle, Wash., voted support for the Johnson peace move.

Also in Seattle, a number of trade union leaders expressed support. John Wigen, business agent of the AFL's Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers Local 1184, said he had prepared copies of the resolution for distribution to the union's membership.

Other union leaders in that city expressing approval were Walter Belks, secretary of CIO International Woodworkers District Two; Bob Stevens, Machinist Lodge 79 executive board member; Earl George, Negro leader and past president and now executive board member of Warehousemen's Local 9; Myrna Anderson, president of Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Local 35 and others.

In New York, Local 905 of the AFL's Painters announced membership action in support of the resolution.

A CONFERENCE of Eastern Seaboard leaders of the American Peace Crusade, sponsor of the Chicago congress, made known plans for stepped up peace activity leading up to the congress.

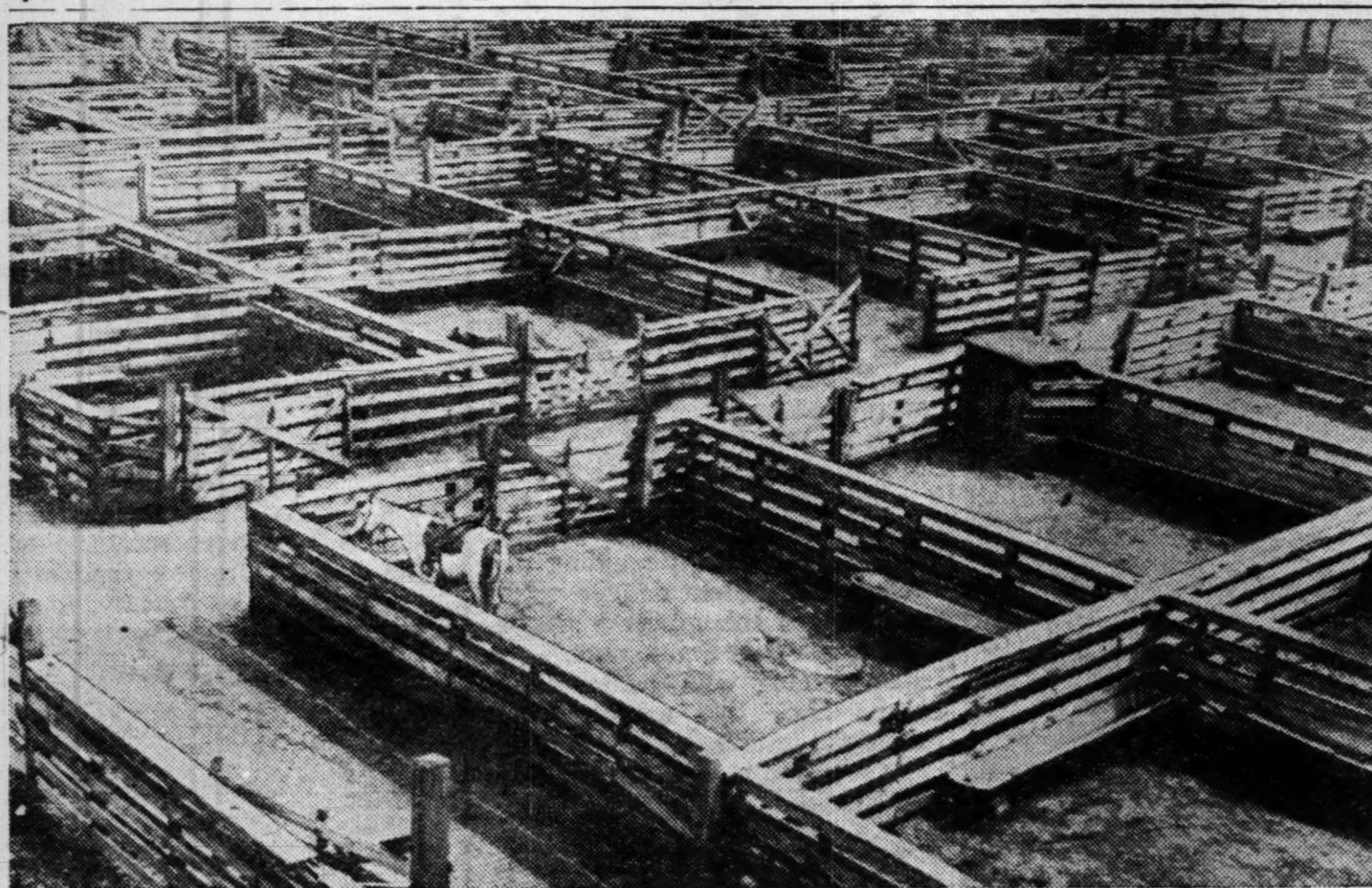
Connecticut is planning at least 100 peace meetings as well as prayer for peace in churches and synagogues and a vast postcard campaign calling for an end to the war in Korea. Fifty delegates from that state are already committed for Chicago.

June 17 has been declared Peace Sunday in Philadelphia to be celebrated in many churches. Bishop Cameron Alleyne, head of the AME Zion Church and Father Kenneth Forbes, retired clergyman, have already endorsed Peace Sunday.

A peace rally in Reynolds Hall is scheduled for June 21 and the Philadelphia delegates to the Chicago congress, already numbering 500, will have a send-off in the crusade headquarters June 23.

NEW YORK CITY is planning 100 peace meetings between June 15 and 25 and at least another 200 will take place throughout the state. One quarter of a million leaflets backing the Johnson resolution will be distributed at subway entrances. A 24-hour prayer meeting for peace will be conducted in Harlem June 24 and 25.

From West Glacier, Montana, comes the report of peace activities in the Flathead County Progressive Party and the local Farmers Union. Equipped with the Johnson resolution, and their own plans for action on peace right there in Flathead County, men and women and their children in West Glacier are this week visiting their neighbors in nearby towns—Kalispell, Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Martin City and Coram. They are collecting votes on the Peace Ballot and will wind up their campaign with a big meeting on June 17.



EMPTY STOCKYARDS IN CHICAGO show how the meat packers are holding back supplies in efforts to boost still higher the price consumers must pay.

Map Letter Campaign For Price Rollback

A LETTER WRITING DRIVE to Congressmen and President Truman to demand a strengthened price and rent control program is underway by the 250,000 members of

the New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council.

Big business interests are gunning for the price control program which is scheduled to end June 30 when the Defense Production Act is set to expire. Although the President has indicated that standby legislation will be passed, the administration has shown no will to fight Big Business interests which are completely represented in its circles.

CONSUMERS on the Washington delegation last week, however,

were told that the entire price program depends on the back-home movement that can develop to save it. This was the outspoken opinion of government aides in the price, rent and public housing agencies.

The Council is calling on its members and all tenants and consumers to make their opinions known in Washington. Delegations to city Congressmen are also being planned.

The current shenanigans around the artificial meat shortage is evi-

dence of the Big Four packers' determination to end controls. Meat supplies are being held off the market deliberately in order to

boost prices and bring back black market practices. Packers and cattlemen shipped about half the normal supply into New York City on Monday compared with a year ago. Only 38,500 head of beef were received in the 12 principal markets as compared with 44,000 head of a week ago and 66,000 a year ago.

THE ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGE is reminiscent of the 1946 "strike" which packers conducted to bust OPA prices.

But consumers are not falling for the ruse. With prices as high as they are today, the housewife is refusing to buy meat at current levels.

Even the much-heralded "price war" was on its way out this week with bargain-hunters appearing to have run out of extra cash. The high price of daily necessities is making sharp inroads into the living standards of the American people.

WINS IN BIGGEST FRENCH FACTORY

PARIS (ALN).—The General Federation of Labor (CGT), largest labor federation in France, won an impressive victory in the 1951 representation election at the Paris area plants of the nationalized Renault auto works, largest factory in France. Out of 27,678 votes cast for personnel representatives, the CGT list won 75 percent. Following in order were the independent Renault union with 11 percent, the Catholic CFTC with 9½ percent and the Force Ouvrière (supported by the CIO and AFL) with 4½ percent. Since the election a year earlier all groups gained votes with the exception of the FO. Similar results were noted in the election at the Michelin tire plant in Clermont-Ferrand where the CGT scored another smashing victory.



MAKING A KILLING



—by Kinkaid

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1951

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The Worker

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Does Your Neighbor Know This?

HOW MANY AMERICANS, reading their daily papers, know the truth about the jailing of the Communist Party 11 leaders?

Very, very few.

Ask any average man what he knows about the Communists going to jail for five years. He will say something about "overthrowing the government."

But the Communists were not even indicted for any SPEECH, or any ACT, or anything whatsoever having to do with "overthrowing the government."

NOT A SINGLE SPEECH by a single defendant, or a single act of any defendant was even cited during the Foley Square trial to prove that they were trying to "overthrow the government."

In his charge to the jury, Judge Medina said:

"The crime charged is NOT that these defendants personally advocated or taught the duty or necessity of overthrowing and destroying the government by force and violence; nor is the charge that the Communist Party as such advocates or teaches such violent overthrow and destruction."

Thus, the idea planted in the minds of millions of Americans—and upheld by a 6-2 vote on the Supreme Court—about "overthrowing the government" is A COMPLETE FRAUD!

The alleged "crime" which is sending 11 courageous Americans to prison for five years is A BRAND NEW CRIME IN AMERICAN LAW!

Do you know what it is? It is the "crime" of HAVING THE INTENTION OF ADVOCATING THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT SOME TIME IN THE UNKNOWN FUTURE.

The lower court and the U. S. Supreme Court said they must go to prison because the judge and jury decided that even if they did not advocate "force and violence" now they HAD IT IN THEIR MINDS TO DO SO AT SOME FUTURE DATE NOT SPECIFIED.

HOW DID THEY decide that?

How could they look into the MINDS OF THE 11 Americans sentenced to prison?

The decision was made BY DECREE and by the hired "evidence" of FBI stoop pigeons paid to say what the government wanted them to say.

The Supreme Court says that from here on ANY JUDGE CAN PERSONALLY RULE THAT ANY AMERICAN HAS THE "INTENT" OF overthrowing the government even if there is NO EVIDENCE TO PROVE IT.

If you challenge jimmie . . . or demand higher wages in a "defense plant" . . . or object to speedup in a "defense plant" . . . or if you SUGGEST THAT PEACE IS BETTER THAN WAR . . . a judge has the right to say that you have a seditious and conspiratorial INTENTION.

This clearly is aimed at wiping out the Bill of Rights. It is clearly aimed at gagging POLITICAL CRITICISM OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT TODAY.

THUS, IT WAS A CYNICAL trick which was played upon the entire American people in this decision to jail 11 Americans for "conspiracy."

There never was any conspiracy!

It was not that the defendants believe in and advocate Socialism for their country—which they have a perfect right to do, since this must be decided by the people and not by courts.

The "clear and present danger" of which the Supreme Court spoke was not any "revolution" in the offing.

The "danger" is in the Communist Party's OPEN POSITION TO THE CONTINUATION OF THE KOREAN WAR. The "danger" is the Communists' proposal for an American-Soviet peace pact, based on peaceful co-existence of Socialism and capitalism.

The Supreme Court admitted this when it referred to the "cold war" as the reason for the "clear and present danger."

The protests at this rape of the Constitution are growing. We urge every reader to wire President Truman urging a rehearing of the case. There is no more vital duty today."

'People Are With Me,' Says Wife of Cop-Killer's Victim

By John F. Norman

THE TWO WOMEN—one Negro, one white—shifted the burden of milk containers in their arms as they stopped on the rickety, dark stairs at 192 Osborn St. "Reporter?" said the white woman, Mrs. Ann Smith. Her face set. "What do you want with Mrs. Fields?"

The Negro woman, Mrs. Isobel Young, said: "Wait a minute. What paper?"

"Daily Worker."

They both smiled, looked warmly at each other, and started again down the steps with the 10 quarts of milk. "Go on up," said Mrs. Young. "We have to put this milk in a neighbor's icebox. We'll be up later. You see, the papers have printed such lies about the Fields family . . . but you go on up."

MRS. SMITH's husband is a milkman. She had brought over a dozen quarts of milk for Mrs. Alberta Fields' four small children, fatherless for three weeks now since a Brownsville cop pulled his gun and murdered Henry Fields Jr., after a minor traffic accident.

She, and Mrs. Young, and Mrs. Estella Johnson and Mrs. Mary Kauffman—the women who busied themselves in the Fields' third-story flat that night as they chatted with Mrs. Fields—are four of the thousands of Negro and white Brownsville people who have helped make life possible for the widow of Henry Fields, and for Henry Fields' children, in the three weeks since Patrolman Samuel Applebaum snuffed the Negro father's life out with a single shot.

Mrs. Fields, a quiet, slim woman with great dark eyes, said: "It isn't just the food and clothes for the children, although I don't know what we'd do without that. It's the people." She was silent a moment, then said: "They are wonderful."

A WOMAN ALONE in the seconds after death leaped out of the cop's revolver, Mrs. Fields isn't alone now.

Memorial Day she went back to Bamberg, S. C., riding the jimmie coaches on the same train that

carried her husband's body back early spoke out to arouse the people against the jimmie brutality that killed Henry Fields.

She nodded vigorously as Mrs. Young recalled the stirring testimony Rosenbaum had given at the citizens' mass meeting, where the Jewish leader likened the Fields

murder, the lynching of Willie McGee and the attacks on the Negro people to the mass slaying of Jews by Hitler's racists.

Of Rosenbaum, Mrs. Young said: "He's for the Jews and the colored people alike. Cops like Applebaum, they're against everyone."

MRS. YOUNG, whose family of five shares the five-room cold-water flat with Mrs. Fields and her four children, sat little Mary on her lap and tied the red ribbon in the 10-months-old girl's hair.

"Look at that," she said, pointing to Mrs. Field's ankle, swollen from a gash when a glass door fell in on her two weeks ago. "The landlord did that to her, but he doesn't care. Just like the city welfare department hasn't been here once—they don't care, either. Like the politicians on that Board of Education, like the cops . . ."

"It's easy to see who's on what side," Mrs. Fields said. "That Reverend Dent, the one that keeps saying we should have faith in cops—he hasn't been around here once."

Mrs. Young's face lighted in a big, radiant smile. "We don't need them," she said. "We've got the people."

Bar Jobless Benefits

CHICAGO (FP).—Circuit Judge Harry M. Fisher denied jobless benefits to members of Local 16, International Typographical Union (AFL) who were locked out for 22 months by five Chicago newspapers.



THE FUR WORKERS RESORT on five-mile-long White Lake operates a supervised day camp for the children of guests. Located at White Lake, N. Y., and operated by the Furriers Joint Council, the low-rate resort is open to all persons. Picture shows a clay modelling class at the children's day camp.

Rap Court's Ruling on '11'

(Continued from Page 3) story on the decision, said that "most Negro leaders" were "agreeing with the dissent of Justice William O. Douglas."

Even newspapers which supported the court majority were to be found expressing uneasiness over its implications.

The Washington Evening Star said, "That there was a persuasive quality to the dissents of Justices Black and Douglas cannot be denied."

THE HARTFORD TIMES said, "there is no exact information for the American people as to where freedom of speech and peaceful assembly end and 'clear and present danger' to the country begins."

The New Haven Register warned that "few responsible Americans can avoid the admission that here is a step it would be more pleasant to retreat from than to extend."

The Wall Street Journal found Justice Frankfurter's opinion to uphold the Smith Act "disquieting," particularly the judge's statement that "preoccupation by our people with the constitutionality instead of with the wisdom of legislation or executive action is preoccupation with a false value."

Earlier, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the New York Post and the New York Compass had condemned the majority decision.

In other protests, Judge Hubert T. Delaney of the New York Court of Domestic Relations, charged at a meeting at Hofstra College that the court's action was an encroachment on the civil liberties of all Americans. The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions called for a rehearing for the Communist 11, warning that "unless the obvious trend toward the suppression of American freedoms, now aggravated by the Supreme Court decision, is halted, no person regardless of political beliefs, will be immune from prosecution for holding or advocating beliefs other than those safe or orthodox views which rarely need protection."

THE LIBERAL WEEKLY, The Nation, under the heading "Straight-Jacketing Free Speech," asserts that "the convicted Communist leaders were not charged with committing overt acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government or with conspiring to do so. They were not even charged with saying or writing anything that might have this effect."

Assailing the use of the doctrine of "clear and present danger" to uphold the conviction of the 11 Communists, The Nation declares: "First dismissing the doctrine as a 'shorthand phrase' never intended as a 'semantic strait-jacket,' the Chief Justice ends by using it to strait-jacket the First Amendment."

Applauding Justice Black's hopes for a subsequent reversal of the majority verdict, The Nation asserts: "... only a people aroused by a sense of the clear and present danger to their liberties which this precedent creates can generate the social and political energies which will reverse it."

Trenton 6 Jury Weighs Verdict

(Continued from Page 4) written confessions had been ruled out by him but that this action had nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of the defendants. He told them further that they must decide on the basis of the conflicting testimony whether or not the "confessions" were freely and voluntarily given without threats or promises.

FOR IT MUST be remembered that this jury comes from Mercer County and that Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe is the chief law enforcement officer—representing the State of New Jersey—in the county. The jurors have listened to Volpe declare as he quivered with emotion, "The police are deserving of the respect of this county and that respect should be reflected in your verdict."

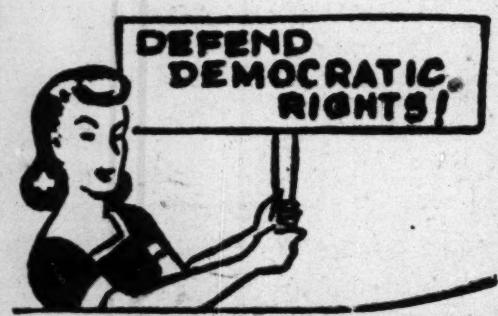
Volpe also declared to the jury, this time in a frenzy of excitement, "If you want the State of New Jersey to keep these men for the rest of their lives that's your prerogative. But if you want to set an example, if you want to stop this type of crime, if you want to show others that in Mercer County we do not tolerate high-waymen, stick-up men and murderers—then I ask you in the name of the State of New Jersey to return a verdict of guilty in the first degree."

It is almost certain that the jurors are going to weigh not only the evidence but the community stature, according to their lights, of the representatives of the State of New Jersey and those of the six Negro workers, four of whom are illiterate, when they bring in their verdict.

This is not so simple, not any more simple than the system which preaches of equality and democracy but practices Jimcrow, unequal justice and the assault on fundamental rights as evidence in the case of the Trenton Six.

Honor Jerome Gary

A testimonial dinner for Jerome Gary, outstanding community leader, will be held Sunday afternoon, June 17, 2:30 p.m., at 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx. The dinner is to honor Gary's life-time struggle for peace, the Negro people and democratic rights.



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Parley Maps Actions to End Jimcrow in Levittown

THERE ARE FEW COMMUNITIES in the United States with 60,000 persons where not a single Negro is permitted to reside. Yet William Levitt and Sons who built 15,000 homes with government aid in the past four years seek to perpetuate this blot. But the ingenuity of the fighters for Negro rights has succeeded in breaking through the lilywhite development of Levittown in Nassau County, just outside New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Cannon are the first Negro family to break through the barrier.

While Levitt continues to expand his garden development and keep out Negroes through the notorious "gentlemen's agreement," homeowners and renters are determined to end the community's lily-white status.

A RECENT CONFERENCE to End Discrimination in Levittown, held at Hofstra College, achieved the broadest support involved in the fight thus far. Its sponsoring list was outstanding, including Arthur Garfield Hays, Judge Hubert T. Delaney, Councilman Stanley Isaacs, Oscar Hammerstein II and a long list of Long Island clergymen of every faith, and leaders in the Queens and Nassau communities. Revs. Rambo, Nord, Klenck and Barton played leading roles.

In addition, the NAACP chapter of Inwood, Local 1227 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, American Veterans Committee of Levittown and the Long Island Conference for Civil Rights were officially represented. Delegates came from 35 communities including Parkchester in the Bronx and Stuyvesant Town in Manhattan, both giant projects owned by the Jimcrow Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., whose Jimcrow housing policies are also being fought.

MORE THAN 300 PERSONS attended the conference, whose chairs had to be rearranged several times to make way for the crowds.

Keynote speaker Judge Delaney expressed himself "surprised and heartened by such a large, spirited gathering in Nassau County." He set the tone for the deliberations by condemning "the Dixiecrats who obstruct democracy and the McCarthy's who attempt to intimidate those who oppose bigotry."

An invocation by Rev. William T. Rambo, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bellmore, was followed by speakers Guy Brewer, legislative chairman of the Jamaica National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Bernard Lang, vice-chairman of the Levittown American Veterans Committee, and Mrs. Murdie Cannon, who movingly described her experiences as the only Negro woman in Levittown, renting a house from a private owner. She urged the Conference to act to make her community free from prejudice.

Presided over by William Cotter, of Port Washington, chairman of the Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown, the Conference called upon the Nassau clergy to set aside a day of sermons on discrimination. It then voted unanimously to demand that the Federal Housing Authority make Levitt and Sons end their discriminatory practices. It was also decided that passage of legislation to outlaw discrimination in all housing by the New York State Legislature be pressed for immediately. The Ross and Hovick families, who entertained Negro children in their homes and following this received eviction notices from Levitt, were



MR. LEROY CANNON and Mrs. Murdie Cannon meet with Mrs. Raphael Hendrix at the Conference to End Discrimination in Levittown. The CANNONS are the first family to break through Jimcrow barriers in Levittown while the Hendrix family was the first in Stuyvesant Town.

commended by the Conference for their courageous court actions and continued support was pledged to them.

To carry out the decisions of the conference, a Continuations Committee was established and empowered to bring conference decisions to all communities and to cooperate with other interested organizations in arranging for a broader conference in the fall.

Phila. Peace Picnic

PHILADELPHIA.—You can meet Philadelphia delegates to the Chicago Peace Conference at a Peace Picnic this Sunday, June 17, at Bluebell Hill.

In case of rain the picnic will be held June 24.

LIVING CONDITIONS DROPPING IN JAPAN

TOKYO (ALN).—Living conditions of the Japanese people are continuing to decline sharply as the result of soaring prices and falling wages. According to the Japanese Chamber of Economic Stabilization, prices in Japan up to March 10 had increased 62 percent since last June when the war in Korea broke out. Government statistics showed workers' consumption of goods in January, 1951, fell to 69 percent of the prewar level.

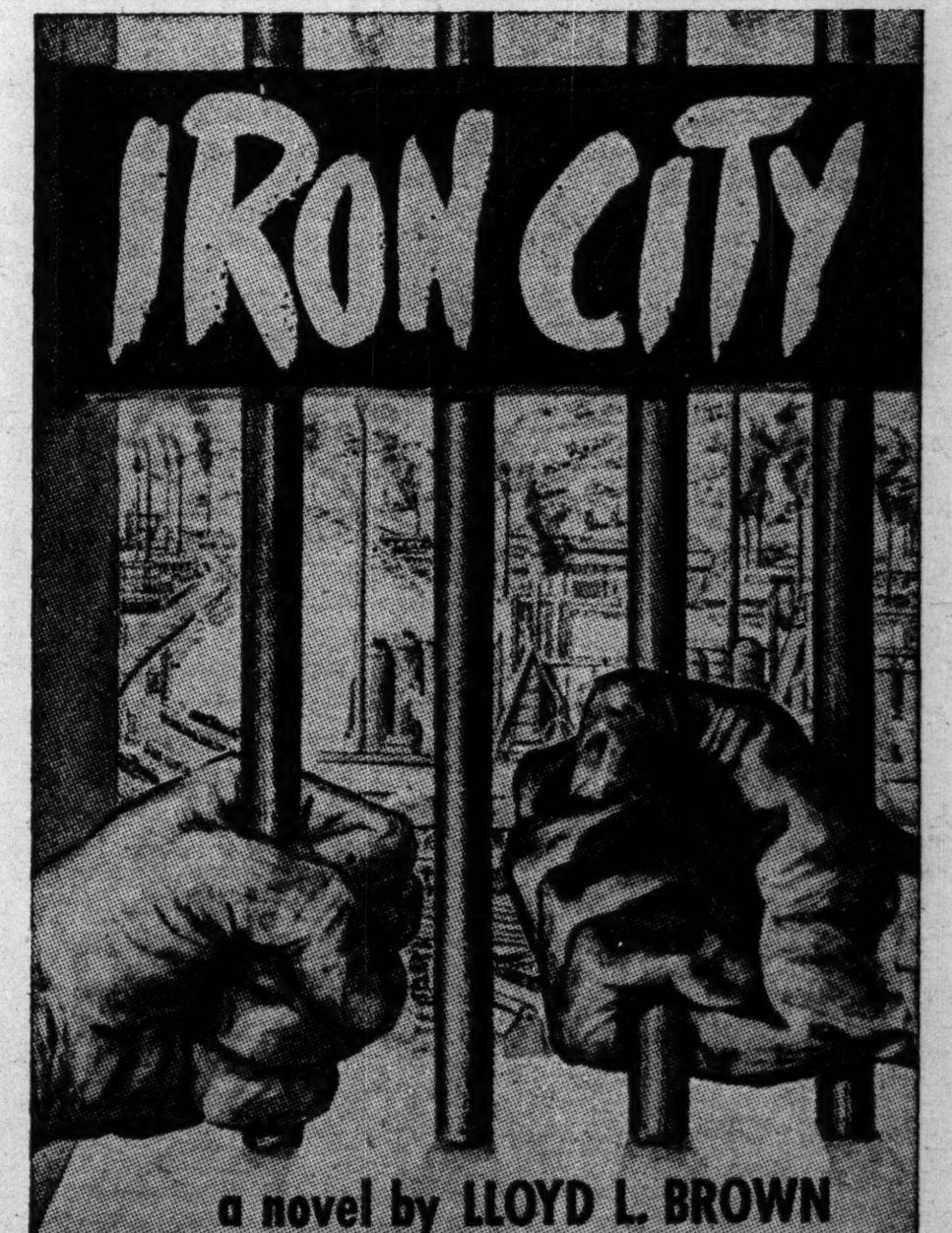
STRIKE CANADIAN RUBBER FACTORIES

TORONTO (ALN).—Unauthorized walkouts by 2,800 workers shut down plants of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. in New Toronto and Bowmanville, Ontario. The strikes came after negotiations between the United Rubber Workers and the company broke down, but union officials said the walkouts were not officially endorsed. The strikers are demanding a 25 cent an hour wage increase.

Westmoreland Strike

GREENSBURG, Pa.—Ten Westmoreland County trucking firms have been tied up by a strike of 180 drivers and warehousemen for a 12½ cent hourly wage increase and hospitalization and life insurance benefits.

Drivers for the Pennsylvania Truck Lines of Scottdale and the James Frank Transfer Co. of Lathrobe won the same demands.



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War Layoffs to Hit Third of Auto Workers

By William Allan

AUTO WORKERS in the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors plants got a four-cent "productivity" raise. And the auto companies are already planning to get it back by war-made layoffs in the next two months. General Motors announced that its 350,000 hourly rated employees will be laid off from July 28 to Aug. 6. Ford has already laid off 10,000. And, as Henry Ford boarded the Queen Elizabeth for a four-month vacation in Europe, he said 10,000 more Ford workers would lose their jobs because of the war. His deputy here, vice-president Ernest Breech, quickly upped the figure to 15,000.

It is no secret here that Dodge, Plymouth and DeSoto (the three main production centers for Chrysler Corp.) plan a 30 percent reduction in the working force by the end of the month. Two weeks ago General Motors laid off thousands of probationary employees in Flint and by mid-June layoffs will go back to 1947 seniority at the Detroit Chevrolet plant.

Supplier plants (like Briggs, which makes bodies for Chrysler) are reported ready to layoff in the same proportion as Chrysler. Small shops which supply parts for the big plants will lay off workers as stockpiles mount.

EMPTY POCKETBOOKS, heavy credits at neighborhood stores, highest taxes in history, layoffs and short work weeks have so impoverished the auto workers that a long layoff (8 to 14 weeks as is being predicted for the changeover to war production) will be the greatest catastrophe for them since the depression of 1929.

With a proposed 35 percent cutback in metals to take effect by mid-summer, the talk in the shops centers on what to do to stop the layoffs. Every auto worker knows it will mean one-third of the 1,000,000 employed in the industry will get quit slips. Hardest hit will be the auto workers who have the least seniority. And employers will refuse to hire most of them.

Employers are reaping a golden harvest. They have 600,000 new cars in the showrooms. They plan to open new war plants in cities where there is no union in the plant and where wage scales are 25 to 40 cents an hour lower. These new plants have either been turned over to them by the government, or the government has paid most of the construction costs. The government fits the bill for reconversion of old plants. Huge and profitable war orders have been given the "Big Three."

STRUGGLE AGAINST this impoverishment is developing in the plants. Hardly a day passes but workers stop, slowdown, walk out, take strike votes, demand higher wages.

It is taking all the machine control of the union that UAW President Walter Reuther can muster to stop the workers. They want a guarantee that they will not be laid off. They want prices rolled back to pro-Korean levels. They fight speedup, with or without the help of the local or international union officials.

When layoffs are discussed one now hears talk of putting everyone on a 30-hour week with 40 hours' pay. The big support by Ford Local 600 top officers for the Johnson resolution for a cease-fire in Korea on June 25 continues to win approval in scores of plants, locals and meetings of auto workers.

The auto workers are fast realizing that the Wall Street war against the Korean people is not just something on the other side of the world, it is right on the assembly line. It has meant high prices, speedup, their sons going off to fight in a useless war.

DETROIT.



Narcotics Probe Hides Real Culprits

By Michael Singer

THE HEART-RENDING story of teen-agers enslaved in a world of heroin, prostitution and crime as tape-recorded at the state narcotic hearing, is actually the indictment of bipartisan politicians and Big Business, spotlighted by the Kefauver Committee but never fully exposed.

The question must be asked: Why did Gov. Dewey now decide to direct Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein to hold hearings into dope peddling and narcotic sales among high school youth in New York City? Why didn't the governor use his information and his tape-recorders when Sen. Kefauver was in this city?

Whom is he trying to cover up? The circle of corruption from the slaying of Pete Panto on the Brooklyn waterfront in 1939 to the destruction of young high school students in 1951 is one and the same ring—crooked politicians, payoff cops, dock racketeers and the underworld.

WHEN GOV. DEWEY pardoned Lucky Luciano in 1947 because the criminal allegedly gave important wartime information on Mussolini agents (evidence never substantiated by government data), did Dewey know then that Luciano controlled the biggest dope ring in the world right under his own nose? Did Dewey know of the charges that Frank Costello, Luciano's partner in crime, and admitted cocktail intimate of ex-Mayor O'Dwyer, was carrying on the New York-California dope syndicate details for Luciano?

When the governor gave his overt support to Mayor Impellitteri in the 1950 campaign, was he aware of the charges that Thomas Luchese, one of the top narcotic agents for the mob, had helped

Jail Pittsburgh Attorney in New Frameup

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.

AS THE DEFENSE was about to open its case in the frameup thought control trial here Defense Attorney Hymen Schlesinger was arrested and handcuffed on the street and thrown into the county jail.

The charge was "sedition." That is the same charge under which the defendants, Andy Onda and James Dolsen, have been on trial since Jan. 2.

The complaint was brought by the notorious FBI labor spy Matt Cvetic, whose lies were exposed by Schlesinger in a sensational court hearing last year.

Schlesinger branded the arrest an attempt to disrupt the "sedition" trial defense, which was about to open, and a move to "destroy the right of advocacy" and to intimidate all members of the bar.

SCHLESINGER was arrested at 6:20 p. m. Monday night as he was waiting for a bus. Handcuffs were clapped on him and he was kept in prison until 2 a. m. He was released on his own recognizance at the demand of his fellow defense attorneys, John T. McCernan and Basil Pollitt.

Bail was later set at \$1,500. It was learned that Assistant District Attorney Loran Lewis, the prosecutor in the "sedition" trial, had demanded \$10,000 bail. Lewis has made several bitter personal and political attacks on Schlesinger during the frameup trial.

The fascist-like plot against the labor defense attorney was carried out in the most brazen fashion.

Cvetic was afraid to get his warrant against Schlesinger in Pittsburgh where Schlesinger has many friends. So the spy went to a justice of the peace in a little village at the other end of Allegheny county for his warrant.

THE VILLAGE J. P., Rudolph Antoncic, gave the warrant to a village constable, who went to Pittsburgh to make the arrest.

There is little doubt that Cvetic and the village justice and hand-cuff were tools of Judge Michael

A. Musmanno, the arch witch-hunter of western Pennsylvania.

Musmanno, who lauded Mussolini's fascist gangsters in open court during the "sedition" trial, has an intense hatred for Schlesinger, who cross-examined him severely in preliminary hearings last year.

Musmanno is also smarting under an unprecedented rebuke from the State Supreme Court for his attempt to jail Schlesinger on two "contempt" citations recently.

The high court called Musmanno's action "detestable" and called off the proceedings. It also cancelled a ruling by Musmanno that Schlesinger could not practice in his courtroom again.

MUSMANNO had cited Schlesinger for "contempt" when the labor lawyer refused to answer a series of witchhunting questions in court. Schlesinger was appearing before Musmanno at the time in a civil action as the attorney for a man who had slipped on an icy pavement and broken his leg.

The labor lawyer told Musmanno that his questions had nothing to do with the issues in the case and were lawless and unconstitutional.

The questions were: "Are you a Communist?" "Are you a member of the Civil Rights Congress?" etc.

Musmanno said he based these questions on "information" from Matt Cvetic. Cvetic is alleged to have told him that Schlesinger was one of those "Communist" Civil Rights Congress leaders.

The trial of Onda and Dolsen was recessed several days at the request of defense lawyers after Schlesinger's arrest. The lawyers told Judge Henry X. O'Brien that they could not open their defense while they were defending each other at Port Vue hearings.

Ford Local Bars Witchhunt Trial

DEARBORN, Mich.

FOR THE SECOND TIME within the last three months the general council of Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers, speaking for 65,000 members of the union, refused to support charges that five pioneer leaders of the union should be suspended from all offices and union functions because they were "subservient" to the Communist Party.

Three months ago, the general council, with only a handful of votes opposed, voted to dismiss the trial committee that was set up to engineer the attempted frameup. UAW president Walter Reuther then stepped in and ruled that Carl Stellato, president of Local 600 who originally brought the charges, should either drop them or allow the council to vote on the trial committee's verdict.

Stellato allowed the trial committee to bring in its verdict yesterday and the council voted 94 to 21 against accepting the trial committee verdict of "guilty." The 11 members of the committee voted for their verdict and could only muster 10 others to back it. Stellato voted to support the guilty verdict.

The small-fry peddlers, the corner hoodlum, the victimized, demoralized, war-picketed youth who are being swallowed up in this network of heroin, cocaine, morphine, marijuana and opium, may make the headlines for Mr. Dewey. But what about Luchese and Costello? What about Albert Anastasia and Luciano? What about Impellitteri and O'Dwyer? What about the cops? What about Dewey himself?

During the course of the debate, Stellato was reported to have said that he was big enough to admit that he made a mistake and when

Rehearing on Communist 11 Asked in Chi.

CHICAGO. — Chicagoans voiced vigorous protests against the Supreme Court edict on the 11 Communist leaders and urged a rehearing by the high court. In statements released by the Civil Rights Congress, outstanding professional, civic and business leaders called on President Truman to use "the power and influence of his office to safeguard the First Amendment to the Constitution by working to secure a rehearing of the case."

Dean John B. Thompson, Rockefeller Memorial Chapel of the University of Chicago stated:

"My fundamental concern in this decision is well summarized by the dissenting opinion of Justice Hugo Black.

"I do not see how democracy can thrive and be healthy without the honest pluralism and the implicit trust in reason and in free debate which the First Amendment and its consistent interpretation have guaranteed to us prior to this decision."

REV. ARMAND GUERRERO, pastor of the Mayfair Methodist Church said he was "provoked" by the decision.

"People should be convicted for what they do, not for their alleged opinions or political views," he declared, "I believe the conviction of these leaders to be part of a current witchhunting movement and a departure from traditional American policy."

Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Metropolitan Community Church, agreed with Justices Black and Douglas in their "evidently well-founded dissent."

REV. WILLIAM T. BAIRD, pastor of the Essex Community Church, felt that by "upholding the constitutionality of the Smith Act, the majority of the Supreme Court have judicially concluded that liberty and freedom can no longer be permitted in the United States."

Rev. Baird declared:

"This must be recognized as the opinion of those who have succumbed to the fear campaign of recent years. It is not now nor ever can be the opinion of those who believe in the kind of democracy upon which this country was founded."

Rabbi Samuel Teitelbaum, director of the Hillel Foundation at Northwestern University, Rev. Marion S. Riley, former chairman of the Chicago NAACP and pastor of the Gorham Methodist Church, Dr. Eustace Haydon, head of the Chicago Ethical Society, attorney Richard Westbrooks and Dr. Boris Rubenstein united in stating:

"The Bill of Rights now stands in greater jeopardy than in any previous era in our history. We call upon the American people to urge a rehearing of this case to the end that freedom of speech and conscience will be restored and afford the protection guaranteed by our Constitution."

Fast to Speak

PHILADELPHIA. — The Civil Rights Congress has announced that Howard Fast, distinguished American novelist and world known fighter for peace and civil liberties, will speak at a meeting on Wednesday, June 20, at the Ethical Culture Hall, 1906 Rittenhouse Sq., at 8:30 p.m.

The meeting is sponsored by the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Victims of the Pennsylvania Sedition Law, affiliate of the Civil Rights Congress. The program will include a cultural feature of choral singing.



95 Pct. Back Johnson Plan At McCormick

CHICAGO.—More than 95 percent of the workers voted support for the Johnson Resolution on peace in Korea in a poll taken at the International Harvester McCormick Works last week.

The McCormick workers were balloted at departmental shop meetings on all shifts and gave a spirited approval of the plan to end the Korean fighting on its first anniversary, June 25.

Ken Born, organizer of United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 108, said that the sentiment for settlement of the war was overwhelming.

OFFICERS of the local, grievance men and stewards spoke at the shop meetings, explaining the Johnson proposal in detail. There were seven noon meetings on the day shift, five on the second shift and one on the third shift.

Many of the workers voluntarily signed their names to the ballot, indicating that they want more information on the peace issue and that they are ready to join in peace activity.

Work of Poles for Peace Hailed In Letter from Polish Priest

CHICAGO. — From a Polish priest has come a stirring call for greater mobilization for peace.

"I am a Roman Catholic priest and for this reason I emphasize so much the necessity of mobilizing all decent people against war," writes Rev. Werynski from Krakow, Poland.

The letter urging intensified peace activity was sent by the Reverend Henryk Werynski, Colonel and Rector of the Krakow Garrison to Conrad Komorowski, Secretary of American Poles for Peace.

In view of the message, Mr. Komorowski has issued it to the press. He said:

"So significant a message of peace and brotherhood, coming from far over seas, expressing the warm, deep humanity which binds all decent people working for the



PICTURED HERE at the All-Nations Salute honoring Ferdinand Smith and Midwest victims of McCarran Law deportation hysteria are (left to right): Front row, Peter Kushnir; James Keller; Hazel Smith, Joint Board Member, Shoe Workers Union; Steve Tandaric; Katherine Hyndman; Ferdinand Smith; Sam Parks, chairman, Chicago Negro Labor Council; Harriet Barron; Henry Nawrocki; Louie Gembalowsky. Rear, Albert DesRosiers; James MacKay; Vincent Andrus; Alma Foley; Rose Chernin; Fred Lichota; Refugio Martinez; Ernie DeMaio, president, UE District 11; Abner Green, executive secretary, American Committee Protection Foreign Born; Joe Weber; Ruth Collins, vice-president, Chicago Negro Labor Council.

Parley Launches Fight On Deportation Cases

CHICAGO. — The All-Nations Salute to Ferdinand Smith highlighted a national conference of defense committees called here last Saturday and Sunday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Three main nationwide campaigns were initiated by the parley:

1. The cases of Peter Harisiades and Dora Coleman now being appealed to the Supreme Court. The Harisiades case tests important constitutional and legal issues affecting the Bill of Rights.

The outcome of the Harisiades case will affect 175 non-citizens facing deportation on similar grounds and more than 3,400 other non-citizens threatened with arrest and deportation.

2. The right to bail. During October, when 48 non-citizens were arrested in midnight raids, 42 won release after approximately eight days in jail. In Seattle, Detroit and Los Angeles, six persons were denied bail for longer periods of time with four in Los Angeles released only after six months im-

prisonment and a Supreme Court decision.

If it is ruled that the "Terminal Island Four" had not been illegally held denied bail, it means all facing deportation can be rounded up and thrown in prison and held there indefinitely without bail.

3. Repeal of the McCarran Law. One month after passage of this law, the Justice Department put into motion its deportation machine. Under the law, all Americans face the scuttling of their civil rights but hardest hit will be non-citizens.

It was also agreed that a national conference would be held in Chicago during the first week of December and that October 21-28 would be set aside as "Statue of Liberty Week" with special activities planned throughout the country.

Call for 3-Day Beef Boycott

CHICAGO.—A boycott of all beef purchases was the answer of South Side consumers this week to the big packers' "beef strike" aimed at jacking still higher the exorbitant price of meat in their community, announced:

The South Side Consumers Committee, which recently concluded an effective 7-day boycott of all

"The packers' strike is a plain hold-up for the purpose of breaking price ceilings and holding out for even greater profits. They cannot frighten housewives—who already cannot afford beef even at present ceilings."

Ask Pay Hike at Campbell's Soup

CHICAGO.—The first of many departmental meetings were called at the Campbell's Soup plant here this week, as the union gathered steam for a wage boost drive.

A program of action on wages was adopted at a meeting of stewards, representing the 2,800 workers in the plant who are members of Local 194, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers.

It was agreed that despite the wage freeze the local would seek an immediate "cost-of-living" increase and a general boost in December when negotiations reopen.

Union representative Al Evanoff reported the Campbell workers were far behind workers in other industries on wage increases that might give the workers a fighting chance to keep up with the rising cost of living.

While launching a militant wage fight, the Campbell local decided to begin enlarging its strike fund, should it become necessary to take drastic action in support of its demand.

Stressed at the stewards meeting was the intense speed-up in the plant and the company's abuse of the so-called labor standards system. The local is also opening a fight for a union security plan.

"WE CALL on all consumers," declared the statement issued by Co-Chairmen Bea Brookins and Ruth Miller, "to answer the packers with their own strike against the purchase of all beef, and for observance of three meatless days weekly until prices are rolled back."

A meeting of the consumers group with Regional OPS Director Michael Howlett was scheduled for last Thursday afternoon, committee spokesmen said.

A large delegation of shoppers, determined to press for OPS action to reduce prices, was expected to participate.

Bus Drivers Strike

NEW CASTLE, Pa. — Bus service for this city of 50,000 residents has been tied up since June 3 by a strike of the 90 drivers and mechanics of the Shenango Valley Transportation Co. The company also services the Sharon - Farrell area.

The men demand a 10 percent raise. They turned down a six-cent-an-hour offer. Their last raise was five cents an hour, granted three years ago. Wage rates are much below the Pittsburgh rates.

They are represented by the AFL Amalgamated Streetcar and Bus Employes Assn.

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**Picket Wednesday
Against Pay Freeze**

— See Back Page

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

**PROTESTS MOUNT ON
COURT RULING ON C.P.**

— See Page 3 —



THE TRENTON SIX, on trial for their lives for the fourth time in three years, are pictured in the New Jersey court as they awaited the

outcome of their trial. They are (l. to r.): James Thorpe, Ralph Cooper, Collis English, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie and Horace Wilson.

TRENTON SIX:

**'WE'LL KEEP ON FIGHTING
UNTIL ALL ARE FREE'**

— See Page 4 —

See Deadlock In French Vote June 17

By Joseph Starobin

AS THE JUNE 17th VOTING for the French National Assembly approaches, the predominant forecast in Paris is one of deadlock. The big press is talking about a "hexagon" of parties, with each of the main six groupings getting about a hundred seats apiece, in such a way that the next Assembly will be very hard to govern.

The hopes of a gang-up on the Communists have been ebbing in the capitalist press. The expectancy of a decisive deGaulist trend is also disappearing. The game of alliances among the Center parties has aroused a profound disgust or apathy in the electorate and appears to be contributing to a weakening of the Center instead of the earlier hope that it would work out against the Communists.

Only the latter Party is fighting right up to the finish, in a blazing campaign, which stresses the importance of holding the five and a half million votes of November, 1946 or exceeding them.

THE KEY WORD to the French puzzle remains: "frustration." And it is probable that the men of Washington and Wall Street will be most frustrated of all, because the voting is bound to show that France is not a reliable base for war, not to speak of being an enthusiastic ally of the Atlantic alliance.

The threat from deGaulism remains a very serious one, but not so much because of what deGaulle can win on his own ticket. As correspondents for the British press, like Alexander Werth in the *New Statesman and Nation*, pointed out last week, the DeGaulle campaign in itself has been received quite coolly.

THE GENERAL does not cut a very sympathetic figure when he presents himself as a "Republiquean—as his last speeches have done. As a dictator, he has little dynamism and the fatal faculty for exposing himself in advance. His program of scrapping the trade unions have been one major blunder; the CGT has spoken out clearly threatening to "show him a thing or two," and the prospect of heavy industrial battles has cooled off even sections of the ruling class who would like a "strong man," but fear to pay the price. Moreover, the Vatican has been plunking quite firmly for the Catholic Republicans, (MRP), one of the three Cénter parties.

In a recent newspaper guessing contest, the conservative *Le Figaro* only gives deGaulle 120 seats; *L'Aurore*, which is deGaulist, only gives him 99. The earlier figures ranging toward 150 are no longer heard.

But, as the Communists em-



JACQUES DUCLOS
Unity for France

phasize, the danger is not only deGaulle's own ticket; it is the deGaulists masquerading as "independents" and "peasants" who are allied with the Center parties. If the three Center parties (Socialists, MRP and Radicals) only have perhaps 275 seats between them, but if a third of these are really deGaulists, then the true strength of deGaulle approaches the 175 mark.

BUT BY HAMMERING away very skillfully against the fake Socialists for making alliances with concealed Rightists, the Communists are not only directly fighting deGaulle, but they are cutting down the Center strength in such a way that a future coalition between deGaulle and the Center will become more difficult.

The Communist campaign has been sharp, sure and dynamic: thousands of meetings, hundreds of convincing posters, a tremendous emphasis on peace as the only way out for France, a skillful and factual hammering-away at the daily needs of the people. The Communists are in a position to show that they proposed measures in the interests of all working people, rejected by the Center, in favor of rearment.

The comings-and-goings of Gen. Omar Bradley, and the hit-and-run visit of the 16 Congressmen last weekend have not helped the Center, which is on the defensive against the Communist demand for peace with the USSR, and end to the war in Indo-China, a program of peacetime rehabilitation of France.

The DEGAULLIST ATTACK on the CGT headquarters last week (to which the police prefect

under the Socialist ministry of interior replied by arresting trade unionists (does not help either deGaulle or the Socialists).

Last Saturday night, in a nationwide radio hookup, Jacques Duclos, presented the widest appeal for unity on behalf of the national salvation of France yet heard; a suave, skillful, earnest speech addressed to an audience far beyond the Party, and *L'Humanité's* special edition last Sunday sold 804,000 copies.

The Center parties are the victims of their own past failures and unfulfilled promises. They bear the brunt of the burden of rearment which is quickly undermining France's return to prewar productive levels. It is they who have to produce the ten divisions this year which Gen. Bradley wants, and which can only come by longer military service. And since the United States intends to produce the war material for France's Army, the Center can't even count on the fillip which war production here at home might give to the economy. On top of which the rising European inflation is rapidly boosting internal living costs while hiking raw materials.

FRANCE'S CAPITALISM does not have the "fat" to stand this kind of thing, as does American capitalism: it doesn't even pretend to have the "self-control" which Britain's capitalism is striving desperately to continue.

The only slogan of the Center is "against both dictatorships—Left and Right." But this has a hollow ring in a country where the Left has such a powerful, truly national base and national appeal. Moreover, it rings false when it is clear that the function of the Center has been to prepare the way for the Right—including alliances now with concealed deGaulists.

In November, 1946, twenty-two million Frenchmen voted, including the overseas areas; the abstention rate was close to 22 percent for metropolitan France and double that in the colonies. The odds are that if this ratio continues on Sunday, the Communist vote for metropolitan France should range around the 28.6 percent of 1946 or go better.

In any case, with a total in the new Chamber of about 625 votes all in all, and with "a hundred apiece" for the chief parties, it is hard to see how any of them will govern, even in coalition.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

AT LEAST 2,530,000 VOTERS in 30 Italian provinces last Sunday supported the peace program of the Communist and Left Socialist parties, to register 38.5 percent of the total vote in this year's municipal and provincial council elections, as compared with 36 percent in the same provinces in 1948.

This gain in the popular vote for the anti-war parties repeated the pattern already established in Northern Italy on May 27 and in Sicily on June 3. It revealed that despite the rigging of elections by the pro-war coalition of four rightwing parties, and despite the Vatican's entrance in the elections on the side of the pro-war camp, as well as the expenditure by Washington and Wall Street of upwards of \$2 billions to rearm Italy, the peace forces have increased their strength.

At the same time, the rightwing coalition of Christian Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and Right Socialists got only 50.3 percent of the vote, as compared with 59.5 percent in the same area in 1948.

In another move for peace, the Soviet Union this week insisted in a 19-page note handed U. S. Ambassador Alan Kirk that "not a single country which participated in the war against Japan must be excluded from preparation and signature" of a peace treaty with Japan, and called for a conference to prepare such a treaty in July or August. Moscow's action came as John Foster Dulles, President Truman's special emissary, was cooking up a deal for support of the French Government. The current quisling government of France indicated its readiness to back Washington's plans for a separate peace with Japan and the further remilitarization of that country, but insisted on reparations of \$2 billions, an agreement that Japan would not try to inundate French colonies with cheap goods, and participation of the French Indo-Chinese puppet regimes in the peace settlement. Presumably U. S. taxpayers would have to pay the reparations. Dulles's "success" in Paris followed a failure in London. The British government couldn't see eye-to-eye with Wall Street's little scheme for using Japanese reaction again as a gendarme to serve Wall Street's interests in the Far East.

MANEUVERS IN KOREA AND IRAN

In Tokyo, U. S. Secretary of Defense General Marshall announced that the Chinese People's Government actually intended to attack Japan, thus providing a convenient pretext for speeding up efforts to bring Japanese troops into the war in Korea and to complete the conversion of Japan into a war base for Wall Street. At the same time, Marshall denied that he had come to the Far East to discuss peace in Korea. This denial was supported by Secretary of State Acheson, who told an interrogator at the MacArthur hearings that he knew of nothing brewing in the direction of peace in Korea. Despite this, however, United Nations circles at Lake Success continued to send out rumors that peace negotiations were in the offing.

In Korea, General Ridgway's troops continued to inch northward, though paying for each inch as the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers fought determinedly. While at Pusan in South Korea, Suh Min Ho, chairman of the Syngman Rhee Assembly's interior affairs and security committee declared that more than 50,000 South Korean draftees had died of disease, malnutrition and inhuman treatment in training camps since December. He declared thousands of others deserted. Less than 350,000 survived, but "80 percent of them are physical wrecks." Suh Min Ho blamed "corrupt officers" of the Korean National Guard.

In another potential powder-keg, Iran, British and Iranian government authorities were dickering for some kind of formula which would enable the Iranian government to go through with its plan for nationalizing the \$850,000,000 Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, while simultaneously protecting the investment of British billionaires. The Iranian government sent its temporary board of directors for the nationalized industry into the oil fields of Khuzistan province; the British sent four directors of the Anglo-Iranian Company to talk to Premier Mossadegh. Behind the scenes, the British were maneuvering to stir Southern tribes into an uprising, which would provide a pretext for British troops to move in; the U. S. Ambassador Henry Grady was maneuvering to prevent nationalization and at the same time to ease U. S. oil companies into control of the resources. Main deterrent to both was the strength of the Leftwing Tudeh Party and the Soviet-Iranian pact of 1921.

GUNS AND BUTTER, TOO?

On the economic front, Wall Street mobilized a number of its big guns to convince West European businessmen and politicians that the clouds of inflation over West Europe would not douse the sparks of economic recovery. Theme of Wall Street's propagandists was that West Europe could have guns and butter, too. This was repeated by the Marshall Plan Council in Paris, the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Lisbon, the Bank for International Settlements at Basle. In Washington, the Truman Government moved to inject the Economic Cooperation Administration with a fresh dose of the opiate of humanitarianism; Point Four, he intimated, might be transferred to the ECA.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEWS: Fall in the price of rubber caused by the U. S.-dictated embargo on shipments to China produced immediate repercussions in Indonesia, brought thousands of small-holders close to bankruptcy while allowing the big plantations to take only a small loss. Strikes broke out in several cities. . . . Belgium's King Leopold announced he will retire in favor of his 20-year-old son Prince Baudouin. He did not indicate how this would improve the position of Belgian workers or the Congo peoples. . . . Still missing were British diplomats MacLean and Burgess, whose "political integrity" was vouched for by British writers Spender and Auden, and whose disappearance was headlined by one London paper as "Whitehall in Queer Street." . . . In Buenos Aires, the Communist Party announced the assassination by fascist hoodlums of district secretary Francisco Blanco, 30-year-old metal worker. . . . At Geneva, the Soviet delegate's proposal for a report on the adverse effects of rearmament on workers' living conditions was rejected by the U. S.-controlled voting majority of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, 16 to 3.

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Narcotics Probe Hides Real Culprits

By Michael Singer

THE HEART-RENDING story of teen-agers enslaved in a world of heroin, prostitution and crime as tape-recorded at the state narcotic hearing, is actually the indictment of bipartisan politicians and Big Business, spotlighted by the Kefauver Committee but never fully exposed.

The question must be asked: Why did Gov. Dewey NOW decide to direct Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein to hold hearings into dope peddling and narcotic sales among high school youth in New York City? Why didn't the governor use his information and his tape-recorders when Sen. Kefauver was in this city?

Whom is he trying to cover up?

The circle of corruption from the slaying of Pete Panto on the Brooklyn waterfront in 1939 to the destruction of young high school students in 1951 is one and the same ring—crooked politicians, payoff cops, dock racketeers and the underworld.

WHEN GOV. DEWEY pardoned Lucky Luciano in 1947 because the criminal allegedly gave important wartime information on Mussolini agents (evidence never substantiated by government data), did Dewey know then that Luciano controlled the biggest dope ring in the world right under his own nose? Did Dewey know of the charges that Frank Costello, Luciano's partner in crime, and admitted cocktail intimate of ex-Mayor O'Dwyer, was carrying on the New York-California dope syndicate details for Luciano?

When the governor gave his overt support to Mayor Impellitteri in the 1950 campaign, was he aware of the charges that Thomas Luchese, one of the top narcotic agents for the mob, had helped put over Impellitteri as candidate for mayor?

The family of

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Jail Pittsburgh Attorney in New Frameup

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.

AS THE DEFENSE was about to open its case in the frameup thought control trial here Defense Attorney Hymen Schlesinger was arrested and handcuffed on the street and thrown into the county jail.

The charge was "sedition." That is the same charge under which the defendants, Andy Onda and James Dolsen, have been on trial since Jan. 2.

The complaint was brought by the notorious FBI labor spy Matt Cvetic, whose lies were exposed by Schlesinger in a sensational court hearing last year.

Schlesinger branded the arrest an attempt to disrupt the "sedition" trial defense, which was about to open, and a move to "destroy the right of advocacy" and to intimidate all members of the bar.

SCHLESINGER was arrested at 6:20 p. m. Monday night as he was waiting for a bus. Handcuffs were clapped on him and he was kept in prison until 2 a. m. He was released on his own recognition at the demand of his fellow defense attorneys, John T. McTernan and Basil Pollitt.

Bail was later set at \$1,500. It was learned that Assistant District Attorney Loran Lewis, the prosecutor in the "sedition" trial, had demanded \$10,000 bail. Lewis has made several bitter personal and political attacks on Schlesinger during the frameup trial.

The fascist-like plot against the labor defense attorney was carried out in the most brazen fashion.

Cvetic was afraid to get his warrant against Schlesinger in Pittsburgh where Schlesinger has many friends. So the spy went to a justice of the peace in a little village at the other end of Allegheny county for his warrant.

THE VILLAGE J. P., Rudolph Antoncic, gave the warrant to a village constable, who went to Pittsburgh to make the arrest.

There is little doubt that Cvetic and the village justice and hand-cuff were tools of Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the arch witch-hunter of western Pennsylvania.

Musmanno, who lauded Mussolini's fascist gangsters in open court during the "sedition" trial,

celled a ruling by Musmanno that Schlesinger could not practice in his courtroom again.

MUSMANNO had cited Schlesinger for "contempt" when the labor lawyer refused to answer a series of witchhunting questions in court. Schlesinger was appearing before Musmanno at the time in a civil action as the attorney for a man who had slipped on an icy pavement and broken his leg.

The labor lawyer told Musmanno that his questions had nothing to do with the issues in the case and were lawless and unconstitutional.

The questions were: "Are you a Communist?" "Are you a member of the Civil Rights Congress?" etc.

Musmanno said he based these questions on "information" from Matt Cvetic. Cvetic is alleged to have told him that Schlesinger was one of those "Communist" Civil Rights Congress leaders.

The trial of Onda and Dolsen was recessed several days at the request of defense lawyers

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To Again Try Fact Finding in Transit 40hr Week

THE 40-HOUR WEEK, promised to 42,000 city transit workers two years ago by a group of fact finders, appeared headed to another board of fact finders this week.

A tentative agreement to submit the raging transit dispute to a new three-member fact-finding board was reported reached late Wednesday by Michael Quill, TWU president, just before rank and file union members were to meet to make final preparations to strike July 1.

Mayor Impellitteri's labor assistants, Edward C. Maguire and Daniel Kornblum, paved the way for the agreement after the Mayor tied in proposals for a fare increase with his ultimatum that the union surrender its right to strike.

QUILL WAS reported to have promised uninterrupted service on the city's subway and surface lines under terms of the "memorandum of understanding" that was signed last year by the Board of Transportation and the union.

The memorandum had been recommended by a previous fact-finding board that also proposed the establishment of a 40-hour week for the 42,000 city transit workers. The memorandum gives the Transportation Board authority to schedule any changes on the lines, and calls for acceptance by the union of those changes.

The study by a group of Transportation Board-selected engineers of methods to establish the 40-hour week was also proposed by the fact finders. It was this study that unleashed the anger of the transit workers.

The engineers suggested that the board speedup the workers' prewar level.

discharge about 2,300 workers, cut their pay about \$300 a year, and reduce transportation services to the public in return for the 40-hour week.

MAYOR IMPELLITTERI further enflamed the transit workers when he threatened to apply the state Condon-Wadlin anti-strike law and fire all transit workers who followed the TWU's July 1 strike call.

Then he used the transit workers as "fall guys" for his plans to increase the fares. He gave the Board of Transportation the green light to recommend a fare increase that was believed to aim at a 13 cent subway fare and the elimination of the five cent transfer.

He has only until July 1 to put the fare boost over, under the law. It was the application of the same tactics he had applied in ramming through a sales tax increase a few months ago. He pushed the sales tax boost through under the guise that it was necessary to pay the meager pay raise promised to teachers and other city employees.

LIVING CONDITIONS DROPPING IN JAPAN

TOKYO (ALN).—Living conditions of the Japanese people are continuing to decline sharply as the result of soaring prices and falling wages. According to the Japanese Chamber of Economic Stabilization, prices in Japan up to March 10 had increased 62 percent since last June when the war in Korea broke out. Government statistics showed workers' consumption of goods in January, 1951, fell to 69 percent of the

THERE ARE FEW COMMUNITIES in the United States with 60,000 persons where not a single Negro is permitted to reside. Yet William Levitt and Sons who built 15,000 homes with government aid in the past four years seek to perpetuate this blot. But the ingenuity of the fighters for Negro rights has succeeded in breaking through the lilywhite development of Levittown in Nassau County, just outside New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Cannon are the first Negro family to break through the barrier.

While Levitt continues to expand his garden development and keep out Negroes through the notorious "gentlemen's agreement," homeowners and renters are determined to end the community's lily-white status.

A RECENT CONFERENCE to End Discrimination in Levittown, held at Hofstra College, achieved the broadest support involved in the fight thus far. Its sponsoring list was outstanding, including Arthur Garfield Hays, Judge Hubert T. Delaney, Councilman Stanley Isaacs, Oscar Hammerstein II and a long list of Long Island clergymen of every faith, and leaders in the Queens and Nassau communities. Revs. Rambo, Nord, Klenck and Barton played leading roles.

In addition, the NAACP chapter of Inwood, Local 1227 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, American Veterans Committee of Levittown and the Long Island Conference for Civil Rights were officially represented. Delegates came from 35 communities including Parkchester in the Bronx and Stuyvesant Town in Manhattan, both giant projects owned by the jimmie Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., whose jimmie housing policies are also being fought.

MORE THAN 300 PERSONS attended the conference, whose chairs had to be rearranged several



MR. LEROY CANNON and Mrs. Murdie Cannon meet with Mrs. Raphael Hendrix at the Conference to End Discrimination in Levittown. The Leroys are the first family to break through jimmie barriers in Levittown while the Hendrix family was the first in Stuyvesant Town.

times to make way for the crowds. eral Housing Authority make Levittown and Sons end their discriminatory practices. It was also decided that passage of legislation to outlaw discrimination in all housing by the New York State Legislature be pressed for immediately. The Ross and Hovick families, who entertained Negro children in their homes and following this received eviction notices from Levitt, were commended by the Conference for their courageous court actions and continued support was pledged to them.

An invocation by Rev. William T. Rambo, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bellmore, was followed by speakers Guy Brewer, legislative chairman of the Jamaica National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Bernard Lang, vice-chairman of the Levittown American Veterans Committee, and Mrs. Murdie Cannon, who movingly described her experiences as the only Negro woman in Levittown, renting a house from a private owner. She urged the Conference to act to make her community free from prejudice.

Presided over by William Cotter, of Port Washington, chairman of the Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown, the Conference called upon the Nassau clergy to set aside a day of sermons on discrimination. It then voted unanimously to demand that the Fed-

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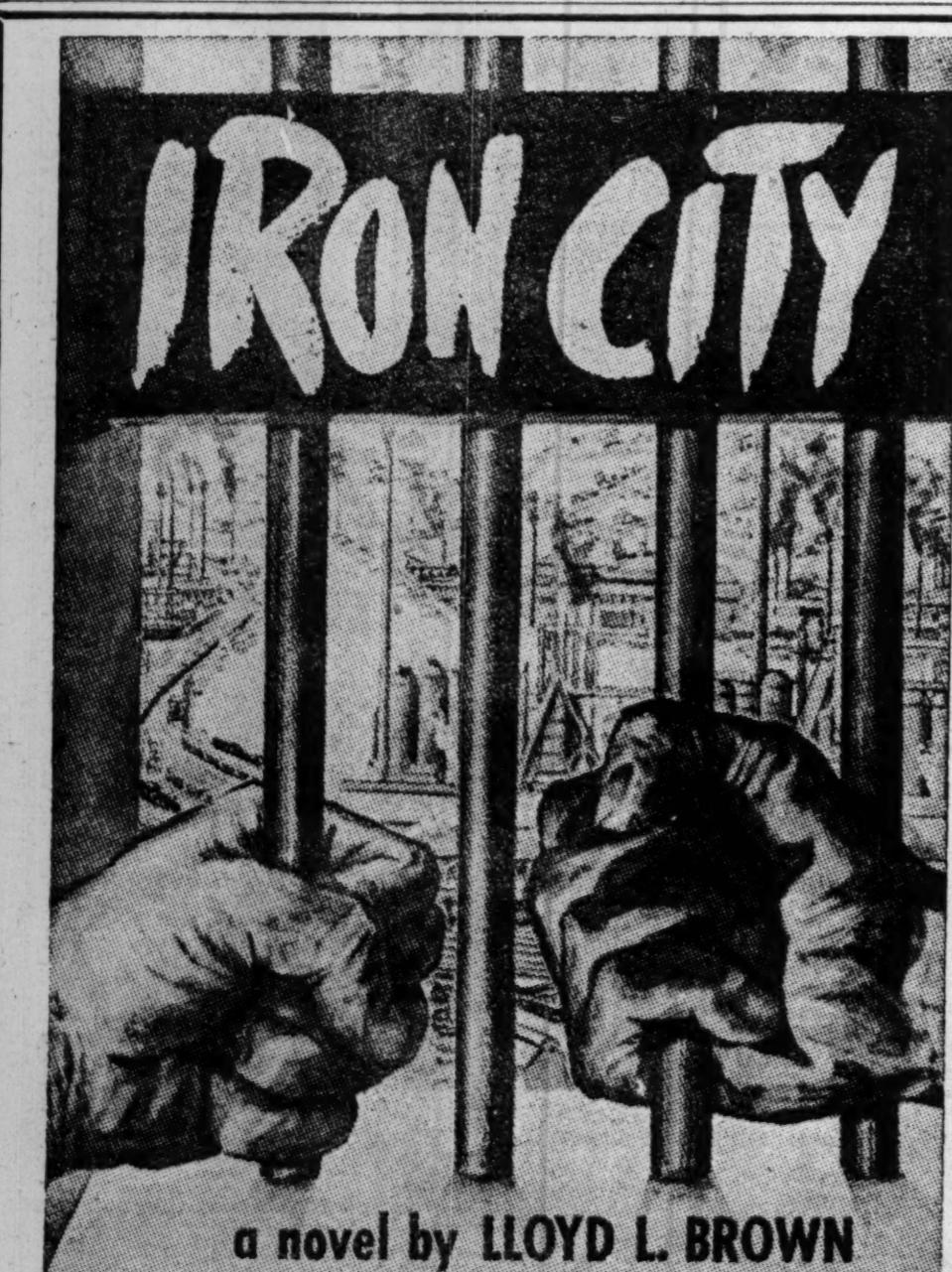
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Unions Picket Wednesday Against Wage Freeze



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An Anti-Wage Freeze Demonstration will be held before the Wage Stabilization Board at 30 St. and Ninth Ave. Wednesday from 5 to 7 p.m., 50 leaders of AFL, CIO and independent unions in 15 industries announced at the invitation of the United Labor Action Committee and agreed to sponsor the mass protest.

Chairman of the gathering, Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Furriers Joint Board, reported that communications have been sent to all unions urging them to sponsor and join in the demonstration. The action is proposed as the beginning of an extensive campaign against the wage freeze.

Straus stated that the United Labor Action Committee told the unions it "would gladly relinquish sponsorship to the AFL or CIO or both should they so desire."

"If it is at all possible," said the ULA appeal, "for all labor leaders, regardless of union affiliation, to set aside whatever differences exist, and unite in the staging of such a campaign starting with this mass demonstration, we feel sure that the result would be most beneficial."

PLANS for a mass meeting to be held at the picket line are already under way. Union leaders will address the picket line and will report on the results of a conference scheduled with the regional director of the Wage-Hour Division. They will also propose a full program of action for the repeal of the wage freeze to the meeting.

Some unions plan stoppages of work at 3:30 p.m. in order to march to the picket line en masse.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

JUNE 17, 1951

SECTION 2

When Judges Go to War

WASHINGTON

THE Supreme Court, like that advertising slogan used by a well-known cigarette in 1942, "has gone to war." Except for the two dissenters, the rest of the justices ought to exchange their black robes for suits of olive drab and be given the simulated rank of five-star generals.

For they have demonstrated by their decisions, especially during the 1950-51 term of court, that they have been concerned mainly with bolstering United States' war preparations by bestowing their august blessings on any and every measure aimed at suppressing opposition to the government's policies. This objective has necessarily required that they perform assault with a dangerous weapon upon the Bill of Rights. Seven of them have proved equal to the task.

The court gave a presentiment of what was to come on its first opinion day of the term, Oct. 9, 1950. On that day, the court refused to review the appeal of Sen. Glen Taylor against a jail sentence imposed upon him in Birmingham for using the "jimcrow entrance at a Negro church during the 1948 election campaign. It simultaneously rejected a plea by Negro school teacher in Atlanta, that Negro teachers should receive equal pay with white teachers. It refused to consider a case in which five Oklahoma City Negroes asked that they be allowed to live in homes which they purchased in a hitherto white neighborhood but from which they had been excluded by an order of the state.

These decisions fit neatly into a pattern of upholding the system of white supremacy, in violation of the Constitution. And despite several decisions requiring Southern states to provide "equal" educational opportunities to Negroes, the policy of the court has been in the main to continue wherever possible the restrictions upon the Negro people.

Late in January, Chief Justice Fred Vinson and Justice Harold Burton denied a stay of execution to seven Negro defendants in the Martinsville frame-up and thereby condemned them to death.

The McGee Case

In March the court refused to intervene in the case of a group of Negro dining car workers who charged that the Union Pacific Railroad and their own union discriminated against Negroes. In April the court reversed the conviction of four Miami policemen who had used brutal third degree methods to extort confessions from a group of Negro lumber workers.

In May after refusing to stay the execution of Willie McGee the court upheld the Virginia poll-tax law. And during that same month, by a four to four decision, it upheld the firing of 26 postal employees, a number of them Negroes, on grounds of suspected "disloyalty."

Other decisions of the court were more obviously war-connected. In April the court upheld the requirement of the unconstitutional Ober law of Maryland requiring a candidate for office to sign a "loyalty" oath. Four days later it approved a jail sentence for a citizen of Washington state who refused to answer questions before a local Un-American committee. By the end of the month, by a four-to-four decision, the court had given its blessings to the government's firing of Dorothy Bailey, without a hearing, on anonymous charges that she was a member of the Communist Party. During May, the court decided that

The decision on the 11 Communist leaders was the climax in a series of decisions that mark the 1950-51 term of the Supreme Court as one of the most reactionary in history. Discarding judicial "impartiality," the majority showed that it was ready to war against the interests of the American people in order to push Wall Street's war plans abroad. It handed down ruling after ruling against labor, the Negro people and others.

By ROB F. HALL



all trade union officials, including officers of federations, must sign the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits and upheld the inquisitorial witchhunt of the California Un-American committee.

It was on June 4, the last day of the term, however, that the court outdid itself. By a six to two majority the court approved the conviction of eleven leaders of a political party, the Communist Party, and at the same time ruled

that their lawyers should go to jail for contempt.

In other decisions on that day the court:

1. Ruled that a city can adopt an ordinance prohibiting salesmen of books, magazines and newspapers from making a door-to-door canvass. (Beard v Alexandria)

2. Ruled that a city can require loyalty oaths from its employees. (Car-

ner v Los Angeles.)

3. Ruled that a reactionary mob which breaks up a private meeting in a private home cannot be penalized under the civil rights laws. (Collins v Hardyman)

This last ruling was specially significant. The meeting had been called by a local Democratic club in Los Angeles county in the home of its president to develop support for the Marshall Plan. Some local legionnaires decided it was a "Communist" meeting and raided it. The effect of the decision was to deny any federal protection or redress against KKK or fascist mob action.

Justice Hugo Black protested these decisions and in his written dissents declared that in reaching them the court had abandoned its earlier principles. In the Los Angeles "loyalty" case, Black said, the majority opinion of the court "creates considerable doubt as to the continued vitality" of past decisions. In this case, as in the case of the eleven the court and "weakened one more of the Constitution's guarantee of individual liberty."

In Beard v Alexandria, Black observed bitterly, the decision "marks a revitalization of the judicial views which prevailed before the court embraced the philosophy that the First Amendment gives a preferred status to the liberties it protects. I adhere to the preferred position philosophy. It is my belief that the freedom of the people of this nation cannot survive even a little government hobbling of religious or political ideas."

In the case of the eleven, Black declared, "My basic disagreement with the court is not as to how we should explain or reconcile what was said in prior decisions but springs from a fundamental difference in constitutional approach."

First Amendment Weakened

The decision upholding the Smith Act, he said, "no matter how it is worded . . . is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press, which I believe the first amendment forbids."

"I have always believed that the First Amendment is the keystone of our government," said Black.

What Black's three dissents on June 4, show is that the court majority, for its own reasons, saw fit to strike down and weaken the guarantees of the First Amendment. In effect Black was saying: "The destruction you have wrought today you cannot reconcile either with the Constitution or the court's previous interpretation of that document. You have set off on a new course, and one which I regard as disastrous for our country and our people."

But why have the justices of the high court set off in this new course?

They have taken this path because, as their majority opinion in the case of the eleven virtually admits they feel it necessary to the prosecution of imperialist wars against which there is bound to be popular opposition.

Thus they defend the white supremacy status quo with respect to Negro rights. Thus they strengthen the autocratic power of the federal and state governments to demand that people think and talk in accordance with the warmakers' dictums. Thus they blast away at the constitutional guarantees of freedom of thought and expression.

June 4 was "a bad day for conspirators," the attorney general told newsmen. On the contrary, it was a good day for the reactionaries who conspire to saddle our people with war and fascism. It was a bad day for all the American people.

They Would Not Betray America



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER



EUGENE DENNIS



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS



JOHN GATES



GIL GREEN



GUS HALL



IRVING POTASH



JACK STACHEL



ROBERT THOMPSON



JOHN WILLIAMSON



CARL WINTER



HENRY WINSTON

EUGENE DENNIS

General Secretary of the Communist Party, Eugene Dennis was born in Seattle in 1905 of Irish and Norwegian parents. He worked as an electrical worker and teamster. Joined Communist Party in '20s. Active in southern California unemployed struggles, organized Imperial Valley agricultural workers. In early '30's went to China to aid in struggle against Japanese imperialism and Chiang dictatorship. Held various state and national posts in Party before becoming general secretary in 1946.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Benjamin J. Davis was born in Dawson, Ga., in 1903. Father, Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., was prominent Negro publisher and Republican national committeeman. Graduate, Morehouse College, Amherst College, Harvard Law School. Star varsity athlete in three sports at Amherst. Joined Communist Party after serving as attorney in Angelo Herndon case. Also served in Scottsboro defense. Editor of Negro Liberator, published in New York, in 1934. Joined Daily Worker staff, 1936. Elected secretary, Harlem Division, Communist Party, 1942. Elected to New York City Council in 1943, reelected for four-year term in 1945. Elected to Party national committee and board in 1945, and again in 1951.

ROBERT THOMPSON

Robert Thompson, New York State Communist Party chairman. Born 1915, Grant's Pass, Ore. Worked in logging camps, 1929-1933, and subsequently on Santa Fe RR, Continental Can Co., etc. Fought in Spain, was commander, Canadian Battalion, for one year. Young Communist League state secretary in Ohio, 1948, national vice-president, 1939. In U. S. Army when Pearl Harbor was attacked, served later in New Guinea. Won Distinguished Service Cross, recommendation for promotion from staff sergeant to captain. Disabled with malaria and tuberculosis and sent back to U. S. Elected national committee and board member in 1945 and again this year.

JOHN GATES

John Gates, the editor of the Daily Worker, was born in New York in 1913. Graduated De Witt Clinton High School, attended City College, 1930-32. Joined Young Communist League in 1931, Communist Party in 1933. Fought in Spain against fascism, rising to Political Commissar of Lincoln Brigade, corresponding to Lt. Col. On return, named YCL national education director. Enlisted in U. S. Army 10 days after Pearl Harbor, served in Aleutian Islands, volunteered for parachute duty and served in European theater. Elected member of Party national committee in absentia in 1945. Became Worker editor in 1947.

Who are the 11 leaders of the Communist Party

whom the Supreme Court majority seeks to jail?

Leaders of the working class and the Negro people, they are men whose sole crime is their refusal to sell out to those who would drive the country to war. They have been unequivocal in defense of the Bill of Rights against those who plot to establish a fascist dictatorship in the U.S. Below are thumbnail sketches of the 11 Communist leaders.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER AND ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national committee member, were not among the 11 defendants at Foley Square. Foster's case was separated from the 11 because of his illness. The veteran labor leader and leading American Marxist took part in the trial through depositions. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn became a national committee member after the indictment against the Party leadership.



E. G. FLYNN

ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Alternate members to the national committee elected at the Party's convention last January include Archie Brown, labor secretary, California CP; Fred Fine, chairman, public affairs committee; James Jackson, southern regional director; Claudia Jones, secretary,

National Women's Commission; Claude Lightfoot, Illinois executive secretary. Pettis Perry, secretary, Negro Commission; chairman, Farm Commission; William Schneiderman, California state chairman; Sid Stein, assistant labor secretary and Martha Stone, New Jersey state chairman.

IRVING POTASH

Irving Potash, 47, is manager of New York Joint Council of the Fur & Leather Workers Union and a charter member of the Communist Party. Attended New York public schools and City College. Left school to become a fur worker. Was a leading figure in the struggle to wipe out racketeers from the fur industry.

JOHN WILLIAMSON

John Williamson, 47, is national labor secretary of the Communist Party. Was pattern maker and shipyard worker. Served as Ohio state chairman and in other leading Party posts. As a young worker took part in the historic Seattle general strike of 1919.

GUS HALL

Gus Hall is a national secretary of the Communist Party. A son of Finnish-American parents, he worked as lumberjack and steel worker. Organizer in CIO drive in steel industry in 30's, played leading role in organizing Republic Steel in Youngstown, O. Later Ohio Communist Party chairman. Served overseas in Navy during World War II as machinist mate. Elected to national committee in absentia in 1945. Renamed in 1951.

JACK STACHEL

Jack Stachel, 50, joined the Communist Party after having been active in the old Socialist movement. Was assistant secretary of the Trade Union Unity League in the late 20's and early 30's. Worked as a capmaker. Has been a national leader of the Party for many years. Was national educational director of the Party. Earlier, was Communist leader in Michigan and helped lead unemployed struggle there in the 30's.

GILBERT GREEN

Gilbert Green, Illinois Communist Party chairman, was born in Chicago in 1906. Joined Young Communist League in 1924, Communist Party shortly after. Became Illinois YCL leader. Aided textile strikers in New Bedford, Mass., in 1928. YCL organizer, New York State in 1930, then national secretary and later national president. Became New York State secretary, CP, in 1941. Since 1945, state chairman in Illinois, and member of national committee.

HENRY WINSTON

Henry Winston, national organization secretary, Communist Party, born in Hattiesburg, Miss., in 1911. Moved to Kansas City, 1926. Joined Young Communist League in 1931, Communist Party shortly after. Went to New York and became active in Harlem Unemployed Council. Elected chairman, UC Youth Section in New York, 1933. Visited Soviet Union, 1933-36. Ohio YCL organization secretary on return. National YCL organization secretary, 1936, administrative secretary, 1937. Inducted into Army, 1942. Served with 318 Air Base Squadron in Europe, awarded Certificate of Merit. Elected to national committee, CP in 1945.

CARL WINTER

Carl Winter, Michigan Communist Party state chairman, is 45. Born in Pittsburgh, he was active in the old Socialist movement. He attended schools in Ohio, including Western Reserve, and City College in New York. In the early 30's he was a draftsman for the Board of Transportation. Later active in the Unemployed Councils. He had held many leading posts in the Communist Party, including those of Minnesota state chairman and Los Angeles County secretary. He is married, has one child, lives in Detroit.

The Big Strike-Ten Years After

Ten years ago, 120,000 Ford workers smashed the open shop. Very few in those days thought they could do it, least of all Henry Ford. Today the Ford workers are celebrating the anniversary of that victory. They are appraising their gains and at the same time squaring away for new battles looming.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich.

ONE of the greatest labor victories of the decade from 1940 to 1950 was the smashing of the open shop at the Ford Motor Co. and the winning for 120,000 workers of the first union contract in that company's history.

Thus the illusion spread world wide that Henry Ford was such a great philanthropist, highly solicitous about the welfare of his workers got its death blow. The workers wanted a union and he could keep his philanthropy.

Ford was the last bastion of open-shopism in the auto industry and he went down hard. The period before the 1941 strike when he was forced to his knees and agreed to sign a contract was a period of open, armed, murderous warfare by Henry Ford's Service Department, led by Harry Bennett.

The warfare was against the workers who were flocking into the militant, fighting CIO United Auto Workers Union. The war was against 2,000 volunteer organizers who worked night and day inside and outside the Ford plants to build the union. And, despite all of Ford's millions, his several thousand Service Department thugs, his spies, the press and radio, the workers won.

Ford workers had no illusions about old Henry. They knew him to be utterly ruthless, throwing them out of work and leaving them to starve with their children on the streets innumerable times. He was pictured as a saintly-looking gent, but to the Ford workers he was the brutal boss who speeded the production lines so fast that men and women dropped exhausted.

The Strike Starts

And he distinguished himself as the bitterest enemy of every social security measure tending to relieve mass suffering. He was always ripe to back fascist movements, what with his newspaper the Dearborn Independent publishing the infamous anti-Semitic Protocols of Zion, his hiring of Fritz Kuhn, would-be American führer and head of the Nazi Bund, and his being decorated by Mussolini and praised by Hitler.

But lick him they did. Negro and white, American-born and foreign-born, women and youth, through a solid united front, based on winning conditions of work fit for a human being to work in, beat Henry and his goon chief, Harry Bennett.

The strike started on April 1, 1941.

Thirty thousand pickets ringed the 23-mile area of the Rouge.

Their banners reflected the miseries, suffering they had endured. End speedup, victimization. No discrimination. Negro workers to have the same opportunity for jobs as whites. Equal pay for equal work for women. A raise in pay.

The Ford myth that he paid higher wages, applied only to a few of the 87,000 employed at the Rouge. Most of the workers never knew what it meant to get 40 hours work, 40 hours pay. Ford laid them off several times a year to starve, offering some a strip of his



land to cultivate; and he took the profits from that, too, after the workers had stood with their children at the roadside selling the produce to passersby.

Never in the history of labor was there such zeal, shown on the part of the workers to win a strike as that one at Ford in April, 1941. To lick old Henry was a burning desire of not just the workers at Ford's but every working man and woman, Negro and white, foreign born, American-born.

The 'Red' Cry

No one could have beaten these workers. They wanted a union with which they could unitedly fight the hated company. Where they could demand that the hated servicemen would no longer beat them up, spy on them, both in the shop and their homes, where they could cut down the speed of that racing assembly line.

They wanted a guaranteed work week and wages accordingly. They wanted vacations with pay. The Negro workers wanted to get out of the smoke and silicosis-laden foundry and work where the sun could come through.

They wanted seniority, they wanted a guarantee that they would not be fired at the whim of some thug or paroled gangster.

Ford and Bennett cried during the strike that it was a "Communist plot and the start for the dictatorship of the proletarian revolution." The Ford workers

knew of many Communists. They knew of the newspapers, the Daily Worker and The Worker, through whose columns the Communists had many times addressed themselves to the Ford workers. They also knew of the four Communists whose lives were snuffed out by bullets from guns of the Service Department: Joe Bussell, Joe York, Coleman Leny and Joe DeBlagio, the four workers who participated in the March 7, 1932, Ford Hunger March to the Rouge plant, demanding jobs.

They knew Bill McKie, Grand Old Man of Ford Local 600, who signed thousands of them into the union. They had read many times down through the years, the "Ford Worker," famous shop paper put out by Communists who worked in the Ford plant.

As the UAW president of today, Walter P. Reuther, said at that time: "Red-baiting is the bosses game." That was how the workers felt. A red-baiter then was looked upon as a company stoolie, who sought to hurt the union.

Then and Now

Ten years have rolled along and during the week of June 16 to June 23, 1951, Ford workers are going to celebrate the 10 years of existence of a union contract at Ford's.

Of course, they will look at the old 1941 contract that had no company security clause in it that let's the company bring back the old speedup; they

will look in there and they won't see the endless pit of an umpire's office whence their grievances seldom return favorably. Then they will see in the 1950 contract one that binds them for five years with no chance for a change; that has a no-strike clause, that freezes their wages to a phony cost-of-living index.

Their celebration at having their union for 10 years will be mingled with demands for jobs, not layoffs. Peacetime production, not war-made layoffs, as is the lot of thousands of them now.

During the past 10 years, the Ford workers have led the auto workers in many struggles. Again these days they are in the forefront of the greatest struggle of their lives, the struggle for peace.

They are backing their Executive Board in support of Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's resolution for a cease fire order in Korea June 25.

They have already learned that this war brings speedup, mounting discrimination, Taft-Hartley union-busting laws, layoffs, frozen wages, not like the 1941 contract that lasted one year with wages open when the union demanded it.

This reporter who has covered the "Ford beat" since long before the strike of 1941, covered the strike itself, and all the years since, thinks he knows these workers and their fighting capacities. They will shake the war shackling contract loose; they will unitedly fight for peace and peacetime production. And they will win.

World of Labor

By George Morris

The Un-Americans Hurry for Another Union-Busting Try

THOSE WHO ARE ALWAYS out for labor with a meat-axe are not losing any time in making the most of the Supreme Court majority's decision on the 11 Communist leaders. In the lead, of course, is the House Un-American Committee. That committee, which since the days when Martin Dies headed it, had been gunning for the labor movement, announced plans to investigate "sabotage" in the plants. With that as the excuse, it is subpoenaing leaders of the unions expelled from the CIO so as to exhibit them in another round of witchhunt inquisitions.

The Un-Americans will now proceed on the basis that their Nazi-like redbaiting inquisitions have received approval of the highest court and that all they need do is prove that a union has or had members or leaders who were or still are Communists, or who cooperate with Communists, to "prove" that the organization is part of the "conspiracy" for which the 11 were convicted.

We can also look forward to weirded yarns of stoolies to provide material for the so-called "intent" back of a union's program. The Supreme Court now says it is not what an organization says and does but what a judge thinks is its "intent," that really counts.

THE UN-AMERICANS will only repeat what they have done time and again since the big rise of labor of the thirties. Their object is to disrupt unions



through aiming the redbaiting fire on their most militant and progressive members and leaders. Every time a union faced a collective bargaining election, or an internal contest, or was involved in a strike, the Un-Americans were sure to find a "red angle" and set hearings so as to provide the stoolies and their reactionary backers a public platform and newspaper headlines. But in most of its effort the Un-Americans failed miserably.

There is quite a widespread demand for the services of the Un-Americans lately. The Taft-Hartley law is four years old; many progressive leaders were forced out of office due to affidavits, hysteria and government intervention; CIO and AFL leaders spent many millions in raids upon progressive unions, and the Korea war that some hoped to exploit has been on for a year. But the basic core of progressive union influence in most places continues to persist.

NOTE SOME of the events of recent weeks.

The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the union that first began to feel the raids and for four years has been battling for its life, has chalked up about a dozen straight election victories against the steel and auto raiders, most of them running two and three to one, for a total of some 10,000 workers. The union is stronger and more determined in its militant progressivism than ever.

The Marine Cooks and Stewards on the West Coast smashed the raid of the National Maritime Union with the latter not even able to qualify its election petition.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, far from showing fear of the CIO threat to raid it, has come forward defiantly at its recent convention with an exemplary progressive program on all counts. The CIO's threat has even had the effect of bringing the forces of the right and left closer together for defense of the union. In San Francisco's big longshore local the rightwing officials joined with Harry

Bridges in a statement warning the CIO against trying any raiding operation.

The International Fur and Leather Workers was able to report at its board meeting last week that every raid was beaten off. The union is winning new territory, like the 827 to 35 win over the CIO for A. C. Lawrence of Peabody, reputed to be the largest tannery in the country. Also 3,000 Negro fisherman and fur trappers in the South were unionized in recent months.

The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers has not only held its own generally in recent months, but has filed an election at the main Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh confident it could win it back from the IUE-CIO.

The Distributive Workers Union, despite difficulties of consolidation since its merger last year, and some losses as a result, has chalked up significant wage gains, especially in New York. That union has still to face its main test against the million dollar new raid the CIO is launching (with the Un-American's help) against DPU's distribution store locals.

But even more important is the widespread evidence that the progressive forces have learned how to build rank and file movements in numerous locals of unions led by the right wing nationally. The employers are discovering that removal of progressive leaders from office by affidavits and such artifices, does not remove the rank and file spirit they represent among the members.

There is more progressive content today in a union like Ford Local 600 than ever before, although most of its top officers are classed right wing.

So the Un-Americans will get to work with another round of hearings to see if the Supreme Court decision will help them break those unions now. They believe if this effort proves successful, then they can go to work on the rightwing-led unions under the guise of helping them purge their progressive-led affiliates.

Readers Vote for All Stars

LAST month we gave our early idea on the makeup of the two All Star teams for the July classic, and invited readers to do likewise. The suggested teams have been pouring in, and while we can't put them all in print today, we'll dish up a pretty fair sample of what's been coming our way.

In general, we find that readers around the land have voted down many of our suggestions and shown a keen sense of recognition for players who have arrived this year, and never mind last year's reputations!

A big rump movement, for example, has pushed Ed Robinson of the Chicago White Sox into first position for American League first sacker and we hadn't even mentioned him. Other unsung candidates with no All-Star background who have been tagged by our baseball-wise readers include such as Sherm Lollar of the Browns as a strong second A.L. catching choice behind Yogi Berra. Nor, on the whole, has local fervor blinded fans to the merits of players on other teams.

Closest to being unanimous choices of our readers to date are Gil Hodges and Jackie Robinson of Brooklyn at 1st and 2nd for the N.L. team, Stan Musial of the Cards in left field, Roy Campanella of the Dodgers behind the plate. Preacher Roe of the same team on the mound, Sal Maglie of the Giants and Vern Bickford of the Braves, likewise. Here is strong testimonial indeed to the Dodgers' great balance in this voting.

The A.L. choices show fewer near-unanimous choices, with catcher Berra and third baseman George Kell the only runaway choices, and split votes among many players right down the rest of the line.

Here are some of the interesting votes: "River Rouge Worker" names for the A.L. Ed Robinson and Luke Easter at first (all positions have two votes, first named being the starter), Nelson Fox and Bobby Doerr at second, Phil Rizzuto and Al Carresquel at short, George Kell and Al Rosen at third, Orestes Minoso, Larry Doby and Vic Wertz as first outfield, Ted Williams, Dom DiMaggio and Billy Goodman second outfield, Yogi Berra and Jim Hegan catchers, Bob Lemon, Ned Garver, Bob Feller and Allie Reynolds pitchers. Now the N.L., Gil Hodges and Ralph Kiner at first, Jackie Robinson and Al Schoendienst at second, Al Dark and Pee wee Reese at short, Wally Westlake and Bob Elliott at third, Sam Musial, Duke Snider and Dick Sisler first outfield, Hank Sauer, Richie

The Worker's baseball fans show they don't go for last year's reputations over this year's performance. The Chisox stars get a good vote; the Dodgers dominate the National League.

By LESTER RODNEY

Ashburn and Andy Pafko second outfield, Roy Campanella and Wes Westrum catchers, Sal Maglie, Preacher Roe, Vern Bickford and Don Newcombe pitchers.

Another Detroit man who says he

never read *The Worker* before but saw the All-Star team article, goes for these teams: Robinson and Ferris Fain, Gerry Priddy and Fox, Rizzuto and Carresquel, Kell and Vern Stephens, Williams, Busby

and Wertz first outfield, Doby, Dom DiMaggio and Gil Coan second, Berra and Sherman Lollar, Lemon, Feller, Lopat and Billy Pierce. Hodges and Kiner, Robinson and Stanky, Reese and Dark, Jones and Elliott, Musial, Snider and Bell, Pafko, Ashburn and Furillo, Campanella and Cooper, Maglie, Roe, Staley and Bickford.

"Happy Chicago Couple," one of many entries from the city of the White Sox, send along another interesting vote: Robinson (of course) and Easter, Fox (of course) and Coleman, Carresquel (of course) and Rizzuto, Kell and Rosen, Minoso (of course), Doby and Wertz, Joe DiMaggio, Busby (of course) and Williams, Berra and Lollar, Pierce (of course), Lemon, Feller and Lopat. They pass the National, saying "who ever goes to Wrigley Field any more? The Sox to win the pennant by ten games and whip the Dodgers in the World Series! We'll put you up if you get us tickets!"

"Anti-Jimcrow, Southside Youth" send along teams of Robinson and Easter, Fox and Doerr, Rizzuto and Carresquel, Kell and Rosen, Minoso, Irv Noren and Doby, Williams, Dom DiMaggio and Zarilla, Berra and Lollar, Raschi, Lemon, Feller and Marrero. For the N.L., Hodges and Kiner, Robinson and Stanky, Dark and Reese, Elliott and Jones, Musial, Snider and Pafko, Sauer, Ashburn and Ennis, Campanella and Seminick, Newcombe, Roe, Bickford and Maglie.

"Open Hearth Al" of Gary, says the White Sox have become his favorite team this year for the first time, and he votes for Easter and Robinson, Fox and Coleman, Rizzuto and Carresquel, Kell and Minoso, Williams, Doby and Wertz, Dom and Joe DiMaggio and Zarilla, Berra and Ginsberg, Lopat, Pierce, Raschi and Lemon. For the N.L., Hodges and Kiner, Robinson and Stanky, Dark and Reese, Elliott and Jones, Musial, Snider and Pafko, Sisler, Ashburn and Ennis, Campanella and Westrum, Spahn, Maglie, Newcombe and Roberts.

That's enough to give you the idea. We have entries from Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York, Brooklyn and other cities, but the above are pretty representative.

Here is the readers' consensus team for the All-Star games as of now:

A.L.	N.L.
ROBINSON, Easter	1b
FOX, Coleman	2b
RIZZUTO, Carresquel	ss
KELL, Rosen	3b
WILLIAMS, Minoso	1f
DOBY, Dom DiMaggio	cf
WERTZ, Goodman	rf
BERRA, Lollar	lf
LOPAT, Lemon	l
FELLER, Garver	l
	RODGES, Kiner
	REES, Dark
	ELLIOTT, Jones
	MUSIAL, Sauer
	SIDER, Ashburn
	PAFKO, Ennis
	MAGLIE, Roe
	BICKFORD, NEWCOMBE



Workers' Letters from the Shops

Speeding Pennsy Workers Out of Jobs

Pittsburgh

The Worker Editor,

In our billing department on the Pennsylvania RR here the company's method of repression is labor spying. By this method they find out who the militant workers are and then try various means of getting rid of them.

Another trick the company uses is spreading rumors of layoffs, thus inducing everyone to produce a little more. A week after spreading the layoff rumor in our department, the company informed each of us individually to increase our production. We haven't reached the next step yet, and that is layoffs.

The company can only accomplish the layoff if the speedup works. Then 10 people can turn out the work of 12, and two will no longer be needed.

There are several ways to cope with this problem of company repression. The workers should present a united front. In our shop the speedup has tended to create a new sense of class-consciousness.

The workers must form unions, or join existing unions, and make these unions effective. The workers must finally come to understand that anything that is produced is done so solely by the labor of man, and to the producer should belong that which he has produced.

ROBIN HALE.

Fast Ball on Chevy's Buffalo Ball Job

Buffalo, N.Y.

Editor, Shop Correspondence:

As a worker at the Chevrolet plant in Buffalo and a member of UAW Local 424, I've begun to wonder what's happened to all the new faces that were hired 10 months ago when production went way up. The new faces are gone and production still stays at the same high point. I have reached the conclusion that it is our old pal speedup that was hatched by our ill-fated five-year contract.

For instance, three weeks ago 30 workers were working in department 14, known as the ball job. At least about five are gone now, but still the same amount of universal balls are coming off the line. Also in another department known as the front end assembly line, where there were three men doing a job, one is doing the same job now.

When you go to the bathroom for a few minutes you soon have a guard after you to take your name. The men all say that this is the fruit of the five-year contract. One fellow thought the company was trying to destroy the union with the help of the union officials.

Another thing they don't like is the escalator clause. Reason is the feeling that the wage raises are not substantial and will be taken away. They want solid pay raises that will stick. And they don't trust that government price index.

There is a lot of kick about taxes. Some of the men have as much as a day's pay a week taken away. On top of that there is an increase in union dues, hospitalization and medical plan dues, and what-not. There isn't much left a couple of weeks of the month, when all these things are taken off.

-B.K.

To Our Correspondents:

This is the fourth page since we started and we are improving. I cite the Briggs and Sparrows Point letters down the center of the page as examples of fine reporting. They carry powerful lessons to workers everywhere. We have not yet heard from the textile workers North or South. Yet they must have very much to write. Nor is there much from railroad workers although there must be a great deal of talk about the latest deal being put over. And what are the people in the shops saying of war and peace?

Shop Correspondence Editor.

Briggs Workers Learn Lesson Of Negro-White Unity in Shop

Shop Correspondence Editor:

Detroit.

The re-election of Layman Walker, Negro UAW leader, as Chief Steward of Department 377, Briggs Conner plant, was hailed by progressives there as a splendid demonstration of Negro-white unity.

Running in a Department made up predominantly of white workers, Mr. Walker, who is also Recording Secretary of Briggs Local 742, UAW-CIO, was swept into office without a runoff. He bested his nearest opponent in a field of 4 by more than 2 to 1.

The preelection campaign was marked by vile racist remarks and white supremacist appeals.

Standing on a platform of Negro-white unity, Walker, on the other hand, stressed especially the need for unity of the southern white workers with the Negro workers. He pointed to the discrimination southern white workers also face. This is illustrated, he said, by insulting attempts to depict southern whites as "yokels" and "dumb hillbillies." These insulting expressions, he stressed, and the discrimination the Negro worker was subjected to had but one evil purpose: to divide the workers and thus put over the company's speedup policy.

The overwhelming majority of white workers listened and understood. The election of Mr. Walker was seen as especially significant in view of repeated company threats to "get him." Thus, scores of southern white workers hired by Briggs were sent almost exclusively into Walker's department. But this action began to boomerang on the company as the southern workers saw Walker fighting vigorously and militantly for their rights. More and more they saw

the correctness of his arguments for unity.

Department 377 has been the scene of many demonstrations and struggles the past few weeks. Slowdowns, sit-downs, and walkouts have marked the workers' determined refusal to submit to speedup.

Following one such walkout three weeks ago the company fired 12 men. The interesting feature of this firing is that these 12 men are not department leaders but are southern white workers selected from the throngs who walked out. Realizing that the steward elections in Department 377 was close at hand, the company, by refusing to reinstate 12 southern whites deliberately opened up an avenue for the white supremacists and company stoolies to say: "Why doesn't Walker get these men back? He's discriminating against white men."

The night before the department election, the company, after days of discussion, suddenly announced its flat refusal to reinstate the men. Walker thus had to go into his department on election day and inform the workers of this. Again the company scheme backfired. The workers saw that Walker's reelection would express their united determination to win the reinstatement of the fired men.

At this writing Local 742 is convening a special membership meeting to discuss strike action in the case of the 12 fired men.

The election of Brother Walker as Recording Secretary of Local 742 a few months ago—the first time a Negro was elected to top office in the history of the Local—was viewed by progressives as an important victory against Jimcrow practices.

—Briggs Worker.

Lily-Whites Lose at Sparrows Point

Baltimore.

Editor, The Worker:

There are 12,000 workers on the steel side in Bethlehem's Sparrows Point mill in Baltimore. They are almost evenly divided between Negro and white. Unless we stick together, all 12,000 of us are at the mercy of the company. For a long time there has been a clique in our Local (2610) which has helped the company by openly opposing Negro-white unity and in that way sabotaging the fight against speedup, discrimination, and the fight for all around better working conditions.

In the union elections a year ago, this gang ran an all-white slate on a "program" of driving all Negroes from office. With the help of the company, they came within less than 100 votes of sweeping the local. They succeeded in defeating the Negro treasurer and reducing the number of Negroes in the five top offices from two to one.

The Negro workers did not take this lying down. They organized among themselves, increased their union activities, including attendance at union meetings. When this Ku-Klux-minded treasurer was exposed as a sell-out artist who had thrown away grievances whole-

sale, the Negro and white workers together, removed him from office.

In the by-election held to elect a new treasurer, a leader of the Negro laborers ran on a program of fighting for better conditions and a better union contract. The lily-white gang put up a candidate whose only argument was that a Negro shouldn't be allowed to handle the Union's money.

Ordinarily, by-elections don't get much attention, but this time it was different. Over 1,600 votes were cast, with the Negro brother getting elected by three to one. Over 1,000 Negro brothers turned out to vote. They were joined by a good number of white brothers. The lily-white gang's candidate got less than 400 votes. The progressives in the mill have seen the importance of Negro-white unity for a long time and supported the Negro brother fully.

Now that this anti-union, anti-Negro gang got so badly beaten, the workers, here, both Negro and white, are talking full speed ahead for better seniority, better grievance machinery, and an all around better contract. They know that the victory for the Negro candidate was a victory for a program of bettering conditions in the mills.

—Steel Side Steel Worker.

Who Shields the Dock Mobsters?

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Editor:

Gus Scannavino of Brooklyn, N.Y., is 12th vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL. He is the man whose name was prominently mentioned in the inquiries on the murder of Pete Panto. There is evidence that Panto was last seen entering Scannavino's car accompanied by at least one other ILA official of Brooklyn.

Several weeks following the Kefauver hearings the state of New York which has set up its own state crime commission to investigate racketeering and crime, subpoenaed four persons. The first of these four was Alex DiBrizzi, 9 Beach St., Stapleton, Staten Island. DiBrizzi is only president of the ILA in Bayonne, N.J., Staten Island, and controls several ILA locals. The other three persons subpoenaed were relatives of his. They are to be questioned for graft, extortion, etc., etc. It is very

interesting that appearing in court to defend these four "good union brothers" was Mr. Louis Waldman, who just happens to be the ILA lawyer, and the real brains behind the Joe Ryan empire.

It is a common occurrence for honest longshoremen to be elected officers in an ILA local in New York and then a syndicate of gangsters in their territory deliver to them an ultimatum, and the or else that go with it. Practically always the union officers fold up as who can blame them when they know the police department, the political machine is behind the gangsters.

Electing honest union officials is only part of the fight. Keeping the gangsters and racketeering off the waterfront is the job of the city and federal administration. If these gangsters can be driven off the waterfronts with their rackets, then the workers will be able to solve their own problems.

A Brooklyn Longshoreman.

Briggs Makes Hay While Supplies Last

Detroit.

Editor, Shop Correspondence:

With rumors of imminent layoffs, Briggs Mfg. Co. is already sending thousands home early.

Thursday, May 24, the company sent home part of the body shop and most of the metal shop (Dep'ts 371 and 23) from an hour to a half hour early. Production had reached such heights because of intensified speedup that the company could no longer use up what was produced. Not only was the body shop unable to take any more tops and auto sides but the entire "hole" (where parts are stored until used) was stuffed up as far back as the assembly lines.

Briggs workers are fighting the company's speedup drive. At the time when the Government announced plans for more restrictions of metals, the company began sending around their "production superintendents" to "experiment." "Experimenting" meant taking men off some jobs and distributing their jobs among the remaining workers. The other workers, though, refused to take on the added work. For the first three hours the company did not make its production. The company then proceeded to use another tactic. By changing the operation slightly they were able to force through their new standards.

It is rumored that by July 1 Briggs will lay off two entire shifts, leaving only one shift.

—Briggs Worker.

Order Ship Masters To Be Red-Hunters

New York.

Editor, The Worker:

Here is some interesting "scuttlebutt" which I picked up aboard my ship which will give you some idea on the extent of the Coast Guard organization on screening and how they expect to operate in the future:

1. The Coast Guard is crying for dough in Washington. They are short on funds and "competent, trustworthy" men. Coast Guard boiler inspectors have to be used to screen ships because of personnel shortage.

2. A four-year and/or \$10,000 fine to be levied against any Skipper who tries to sign on men on pier head jumps without first having them screened.

3. All loggings (fines) are checked by the Coast Guard before they go before the Shipping Commissioner. Men who are logged are questioned by the C.G. and "habituals" will have their papers pulled.

4. Masters must report to the C.G. any man he has had "trouble" with during the voyage.

—A Ship's Officer.

Time for Action in ILGW, Member Writes

New York

Editor, The Worker:

I am a member of Local 105, and I want to bring to the readers of The Worker some of the problems that our membership is having in Dubinsky's union. Before election they force you to pay a \$2 campaign contribution to support corrupted politicians. They call it a "voluntary" contribution. If you don't pay the campaign money they refuse to change your book, collect dues, or give you (the new gimmick) a working card.

If you don't have a working card, they can stop you from working.

With the Union's consent and collaboration, they are firing operators that the employer claims are slow. Real reason, speedup. A worker has been working in the shop 13 years has been fired (it took them that long to find out). My shop had 40 operators, 10 were fired, the remaining 30 have to produce the same amount of work that 40 did.

When they are slow again with the Union consent they select a group of operators to work, the others stay home. It's a sort of a "King Ryan" shapeup. Brothers and sisters, how long are we going to remain silent in our Union?

To talk about it doesn't help much. What can we do to put a stop to this?

—An ILGWU member

Tod Tinsley Says...

FUN WITH FORD

THE LATE HENRY FORD considered a dime a magnificent tip. Henry Ford, Jr., probably tips better. That is why Henry Ford, Jr., unlike his father, is known as a "liberal capitalist."

Our readers will be stunned to learn that this "liberal capitalist" is no longer among us, having left on the Queen Elizabeth for a four-month vacation in Europe. While there, he will visit all the standard vacation spots, and weave his way in and out of socialist sentiment—a job for a first class broken field runner.

Just to prove that Ford, Jr., is indeed a "liberal capitalist," let us see with what concern he takes care of his workers. Do you imagine that Ford went to Europe without a thought for those who labor in his

vineyard? Do you think that the happiness of the Ford workers is no concern of his? How grossly unjust! Before Henry Ford, Jr., even set foot on the Queen Elizabeth he announced that he would not be the only one to take a vacation. He was also granting vacations to 10,000 Ford workers.

He freed these Ford workers of their obligation to make Fords! He promised to give them time off to use as they saw fit! They could even go to Europe on the Queen Elizabeth if they could cough up the tariff.

The vacation plan for the 10,000 Ford workers has certain drawbacks. For one thing, it is a vacation without pay. This became clear when Ford announced that 10,000 workers would take vacations because of war cutbacks in steel. More vulgar people have referred to these vacations as "lay-offs."

Thus, while Henry Ford, Jr., wanders along the waterfront at Cannes, and sits at the gaming tables

in Monte Carlo, his workers, too, will taste the delights of leisure.

Come, Ford workers, to vacationland! Leave your worries behind you and give yourself up to the strange fascination of the relief office, where warm breezes, blown by the revolving electric fan, waft the scent of relief officials over the eager throng! Do you not hear the beckoning of distant exotic lands? Are you not eager to stroll along the pleasant paths that lead to the unemployment insurance office? Do not delay! Now is the time to get your lay-off slip and join Henry Ford, Jr., in a memorable vacation!

Whether or not the "liberal capitalist" sits down at a dice table in Monte Carlo, please bear in mind that wherever he goes, he pays his way with your chips.

A 10,000-man lay-off is a rough way for the auto industry to celebrate 10 years of the signing of the first contract back in 1941. But Henry Ford, Jr., will live to see the day when capitalism gets a permanent lay-off.

The Battle of Leaflets As France Goes to the Polls

Two of the leaflets issued by the Communist Party in France as the country prepares to go to the polls. One shows De Gaulle gagging the Republic with the coalition parties; the other says France will never be another Korea.



As We See It

We Should All Be Noble And Kind and Without Envy

By Milton Howard

"MARXISM," SAID THOMAS E. DEWEY, the other day, "appeals to the lowest instincts in man, envy, jealousy, and greed."

Isn't that sweet?

Here stands before us a man famous for his nobility of nature, his lack of envy, greed, jealousy. It is true that he has been lustful for the presidency of the United States now with the greed and jealousy which have become ridiculous. It is also true that he was caught red-handed in the now-notorious case of the Hanley Letters. Here we saw Dewey twisting the arm of a busted down, aged politician, to force him to step aside so that Dewey could get the governorship and try for the presidency again.

This ambition-ridden man now seeks to strut before us as the defender of human nobility as against the working class ideals of Marxian Socialism.

WHAT ARE these ideals?

The establishment of a world of human brotherhood, free of the exploitation of man by man. A world of peace, a world free from poverty, insecurity, and war. A world in which the priceless riches

of the human personality can be free to flower and develop as they have never been free to develop in all the previous class-divided societies of the present and past.

The ideal of Marxian Socialism, said Karl Marx, is to create human conditions for humanity. The social conditions in which humanity has been working, living and advancing up to now have not been truly human conditions. They constitute, in Frederick Engel's tremendous phrase "man's pre-history." Man's real history as man will begin when no man lives off the sweat and labor of another, and when the industrial development will be such as to provide an abundance for all.

When mankind achieves that stage of industrial development where it is no longer necessary for one class to be the cultured "non-producing class" while the other classes do the necessary work, we will be ready for the true liberation of the human personality.

Mankind is now at the threshold of that tremendous leap forward into human and individual freedom and happiness.

WHEN A PETTY politician berates the ideal of Marxian Socialism for its "envy and jealousy," he is painting a portrait of himself without knowing it. For in these words is the ancient alibi of the owning, exploiting classes that they are superior classes in mind and soul. And to these time-worn upper classes—whether they be Roman caesars, feudal monarchs, or profit-hogging owners of Capital—the poverty of the people and the wealth of the upper classes are the result of a difference in intelligence. Or, they are the result of a divinely-ordained "law of God."

in which each class has been assigned to its "proper station in life." Thus, when Dewey speaks of the "envy" of the working class toward the riches of the wealthy, he is trying to overthrow the revolutionary-democratic idealism of a Thomas Jefferson which bases itself on the vision of an America in which there would be no rich or poor, but equal owners of rural homesteads. Jefferson did not believe in the inevitability of upper and lower classes, with the latter warned not to be "envious" of their "betters" with more money. It is a Dewey and his kind who want to persuade us Americans that the handful of multi-millionaires who won most of America's industrial power are the aristocrats of intelligence and ability; the rest of us are doomed to insecurity, wage-labor, and endless struggle to escape poverty because they lack the mind of a Dewey. It just so happens that the real intelligence of the nation—its nobility and creative genius—are not with the money-grabbers, but with the class of working people in the factories, mines, and railroads. Any jackass can be the wealthy possessor of stocks and bonds; it takes brains however to do the work which keeps America going.

In fact, there is nothing more degradingly immoral than the Dewey philosophy of "individual success." This is measured by the degree to which a man can escape from useful work in the factories and pile up dollars with which to get others to work for him. Socialist morality teaches that true success can only be the success of all—the nation—in building a secure and fruitful life for all. The other "success" is based on contempt for the people, the "failures" who do the work for those who have escaped work.

12 Famous British Writers Urge Peace Negotiations

By ROSE GRANT

LONDON.—Twelve of Britain's most famous writers have issued a declaration pledging themselves to work for peace through their writings and inviting all other writers to join them in their efforts to stop the drift to war.

The list of signatories reads like a publishers' list of best-selling authors, and includes veterans of literature such as Compton Mackenzie and Her-

bert Read, best known British art critic, and the young playwright Christopher Fry.

"We writers believe that our civilization is unlikely to survive another world war," the statement declares.

"We believe that differing political and economic systems in the world today can exist side by side on the basis of peacefully negotiated settlements.

"As writers we want peace and through our work will try

to get it; and we pledge ourselves to encourage an international settlement through peaceful negotiation.

"We condemn writing liable to sharpen existing hatreds.

"As signatories we are associated with no political movement, party, or religious belief, but are solely concerned with trying to stop the drift to war.

"We invite all writers to support this declaration, and to tell us of their support by sending their names to A. E. Coppard,

'Hillside,' Duton Hill, Dunmow, Essex."

Here is the full list of the writers who have taken up their pens in the cause of peace:

A. E. Coppard, essayist and short-story writer; Alex Comfort, poet; Sean O'Casey, dramatist and poet; Christopher Fry, author of *The Lady's Not for Burning*, *Ring Round the Moon* and other contemporary stage successes; Laurence Houseman, poet and playwright; Roger MacDougall,

playwright, author of *To Dorothy*, *A Son*, and *MacAdam and Eve*; Compton Mackenzie, novelist and historian; Herbert Read, art critic.

Siegfried Sasson, the poet whose bitter anti-war poems published after World War I won him world renown; Sheila Kaye-Smith, novelist and the only woman among the 12 signatories; L. A. Strong, novelist; Frank Swinnerton, novelist.

Book Parade

THE PROMISING YOUNG MEN. By George Sklar. Crown. New York. 304 pp. \$3.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

STEVE KROPA, the hero of George Sklar's *The Promising Young Men*, is a 'tennis bum.' The son of poor parents, his tennis skill gets him entry into the upper crust world of amateur tournament competition (it is advisable to Anglicize his name to Krowe). And as a paid 'amateur' he goes through the process of corruption which capitalism imposes on the 'promising young men' it buys for its entertainment.

The atmosphere of corruption and decay is clearly brought out by Sklar. He is less successful with his major character. He never seemed to make up his mind whether Steve was a conscious heel or society's victim. Steve's heiress wife, Pam, is one of the stock nymphomaniac characters of the jazzed-up sex novels of our time. Bewilderingly, the dissolute Pam, having undergone 'analysis' and discovered "a strong Oedipus" complex toward her father, becomes a matronly model of virtue, and the reader is asked to forgive her evil influence on Steve as she rakes him scornfully for having become a hanger-on of the rich.

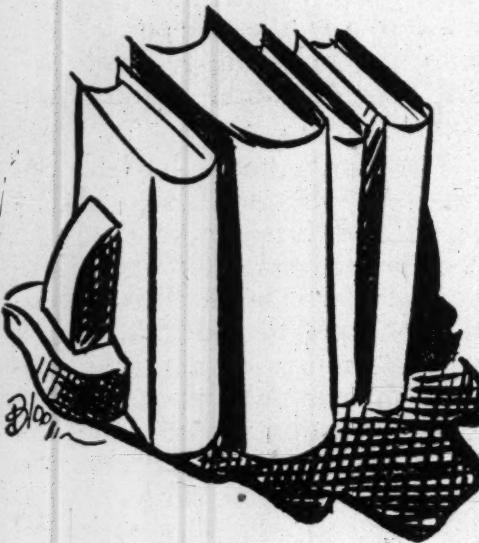
THE NOVEL concludes with Steve, now a has-been as a tennis player, struggling to regain his self-respect by eking out (if you consider \$125 a week eking) an existence as an instructor and earning his pay. The author makes the point, toward the end of the book, that "one concession generates a chain of other concessions, allowing the corruption to seep in, to infect its center." And thus, earlier, we have seen Steve leave his family; give up the local girl he loved; turn from his medical studies for a tournament bid, etc., etc.

But if Sklar's editorial point about the corruptive process seems clouded, it is because the real world of class rule and class struggle is never consistently linked with Steve's life.

And this is because the author is ready to paint the ugly picture of the "degenerative process," but not to indicate the alternative of struggle against the system which creates it. The book ends almost abruptly with Steve beginning to earn his keep. But this is still surrender, if not as blatantly degrading as his former existence. And the author is just kidding himself and his readers by pretending that it is otherwise.

MAN & BOY. By Wright Morris. Knopf. New York. 212 pp. \$3.

THERE ARE some poignant moments in *Man & Boy*, in which Mr. Ormsby, the "man" of the story, relive the growth of his son, Virgil, as he and Mrs. Ormsby get ready to name a destroyer after the dead young naval hero. But the author forsakes his skillful character portrait of the grop-



ing, introspective Mr. Ormsby and his unsatisfactory relationship with the young son he worshipped for what is essentially low comedy about the dominating Mrs. Ormsby, her bird-watching activities and her assorted eccentricities. The last third of the book is a sure-realistic account of the christening of the USS Ormsby, which the author presumably includes because his characters had no other place to go.

THE SOVIET LINGUISTIC CONTROVERSY. Translated from the Soviet press by John V. Murra, Robert M. Hankin and Fred Holling. King Crown Press - Columbia University. New York. \$2.

THE RECENT discussions in the Soviet Union on the current Marxist approach to the development of language, culminating in a series of letters on the subject by Joseph Stalin, evoked interest the world over. Stalin's statement on the subject has been reprinted by the Marxist press here. Now Columbia University Press has brought together all of the articles and letters, including Stalin's, published by Pravda in the linguistics discussion. These articles make fascinating reading for a wide audience for many reasons, although the publisher saw this paper-backed volume specifically as a service to American linguistic specialists.

In any case, it will undoubtedly strike many American readers of *The Soviet Linguistic Controversy* that in a country allegedly ruled by barbaric aggressors, the columns of one of the two leading newspapers are thrown open to an intensive and widely-followed discussion on a most unwarlike of subjects. Whereas, in our own country, as is well-known, those sections of our press not reserved for advertising and murders are devoted to the 'great debate' on the best timing and starting point for World War III.

THE OLD COUNTRY. By Sholom Aleichem. Translated by Julius and Frances Butwin. Garden City Publishers. 434 pp. \$1.49.

TWENTY-SEVEN of Sholom Aleichem's wonderful stories, collected in *The Old Country* and published in 1946 have now been reprinted in a low-priced edition (Garden City Publishers). Included in the volume, and

Soviet Ballet Is a Skillful Combination of Fantasy, Realism

By RUTH CLARK

MOSCOW.

IT IS LIKE A DREAM. We are sitting in the orchestra of the famous Bolshoi Theater. The opera house is aglitter with its dozens of exquisite crystal chandeliers, the five tiers of gilt boxes. The seats are lined with a rich cherry red velvet brocade. All is red and gold. Yurie Fayer, the conductor of the Bolshoi's orchestra, enters the pit. His baton is raised. Soon the melodious strains sing out. In a minute, the heavy golden silk curtain woven with a pattern of significant dates—1871, 1905, 1917—rises.

The ballet has begun.

What is the Soviet ballet? It is music and drama. It is theatre, poetry, song—painting and pantomime. It is a skillful combination of the past and the present—of fantasy mingled with realism.

WE ARE NOT balleromane in the true sense of the word. We have only just begun to learn the language and intricacies of petite tours . . . of arabesques and entrechats. But it is a language which all Russians know well, for the average Soviet citizen is a connoisseur and a critic of the ballet. He will applaud wildly at special virtuosity, and sit coldly at anything less than perfection. As you mingle with the crowds in the buffet or promenade during the entre-act, you will hear on all sides discussion of the performance, the technique, the form of a particular artist that evening.

We have seen about six of the ballets put on this season. It is impossible to describe them in any real detail, for it would need a lengthy book. But just to give you some idea of scope and breadth of the repertory. . . .

FIRST—and definitely first in the heart of the Moscow audience, there is the beautiful, classical Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake." It is the age-old legend of the prince who fell in love with the Swan maiden. The performance is something you know you will never forget.

There is the Zaharov-Prokofiev ballet, *Cinderella*, or "Zolushka" as the Russians call it—



PROKOFIEV

all fairy tale—all charm and delight with the glass slipper, the handsome prince, the pumpkin and the white mice.

In the Soviet ballet, *Red Poppy*, something new is added to the ballet. Here is the story of China's fight for liberation from the shackles of American imperialists, told beautifully and symbolically in the tale of the brave Chinese dancing girl and her Coolie sweetheart. There has been and continues to be much controversy over Gliere's "Red Poppy." To us, it is a perfect answer to those who claim that the ballet can and should deal only with fantasy and make-believe. Here is the art of the ballet utilized—and utilized so successfully and artistically for propaganda. I know of few more stirring moments in the theatre than when the bright red flag of New China is unfurled in the last act of "Red Poppy."

Some of this same feeling is captured in the ballet, "The Flame of Paris," with its romantic, heroic theme, revolutionary France of 1792. A Soviet ballet, with a score by Boris Asafiev, "Flame of Paris" is outstanding for its stage arrangements, its tableaux. When on the stage of the Bolshoi, the workers and peasants march onto Versailles, you see and feel the French Revolution.

THESE ARE JUST a small part of the repertory. We have yet to see *Romeo and Juliette*, the ballet written by Prokofiev, which faithfully converts the entire Shakespearean play act by act, scene by scene, into a ballet, using the music-dance medium to convey the poetry of the original. . . . The recent, *Bronze Horseman*, the newly scheduled production in honor of the Bolshoi's 175th anniversary, "Ruby Star."

All Moscow is divided into two camps. The ardent admirers of the great prima ballerina Ulanova and the equally ardent fans of the prima ballerina Lepeschinskaya. They are without question the two greatest dancers in the world. This is the considered judgment of real experts. Ulanova is all lightness and music. Her feet never appear to touch the ground—she seems to float—yet conveys such deep dramatic feeling to her roles. Lepeschinskaya is gaiety and brilliance with incredible virtuosity. There are no movie stars in America who rate the same type of public adoration as these two dancers—yet it is all without benefit of any buildup except the sheer magic of their art. There are no press interviews, no fan magazines, no juicy tidbits on their private lives.

And already, the Bolshoi school and theatre have groomed the new stars—the young Plesatskaya—the beautiful Struchkova—and so many others whose names will be famous in the future.

TWO THINGS are so clear when you watch a Bolshoi production—the success of their training methods and the fact that you are watching a Soviet ballet. Ballet stars are made, not born, in the Soviet Union. They start in the ballet school as young children, after graduation dance for at least three to five years as members of the corps. It is only after they are fully matured dancers that they are given leading roles.

What do we mean by seeing "Soviet" ballet? Here all ballet is based on the Soviet principle of the collective effort. No production is dependent on the art or personality of one or two stars—but on the entire company. It is always the "ballet" which is all-important.

One cannot let the curtain come down without a word or two about the sets and the costumes. Never have you seen such lavish, rich, yet tasteful sets . . . such use of colors and fabrics. How the rich and gorgeous satins, embroideries, velvets and brocades, the combination of soft pastels and brilliant colors add to the sumptuous air of the production.

Now the last bow has been taken. The lights are dimmed.

launched one six years ago. "If we had fought Russia in 1945," says the big, bold Mr. White, "we would have won a relatively easy victory."

The gist of Mr. White's chaotic collection of invective and Hearstian anti-Communist rantings seems to be that it's smarter for Wall Street to rely on such staunch allies as Chiang Kai-shek than on such dubious converts as Tito. . . . Even Hobson offered a better choice than

—R.F.



Half the World

by Claudia Jones

ON THE ROOSEVELT COLLEGE CAMPUS MEETING

INVITED SOME WEEKS AGO by the Labor Youth League to speak at Roosevelt College in Chicago at a Memorial Meeting for Willie McGee, my appearance there resulted in unexpected nationwide publicity. It also resulted in a faculty debate on my right to speak. That the meeting was held is a tribute in the first place to the Labor Youth League, to the students who stayed throughout the lively two-and-a-half-hour discussion and question period, as well as to the faculty, who, for reasons of their own, intervened to uphold the tradition of free speech. (Several dozen students milled outside, not being able to enter due to the sudden lifting of university rules to all students without passes, debating the pro-con features of the right to free speech.)

Roosevelt College, named after the late President and founded six years ago, has 4,600 students. One-fourth are Negro. Communist speakers have spoken there many times in the past, in the tradition of free speech and assembly and in debate on current questions. Yet appearance of a Negro woman Communist to speak on legal lynching of a man because of the color of his skin, caused whipping up a near lynch atmosphere instigated by a small group of reactionary-influenced students.

What occasioned this situation in which the foul scent of Mississippi lynch law was brought to an Illinois campus?

It emphasizes first, that the fight for peace is connected with the fight for freedom and that, as historical precedent shows, the weapon of "white supremacy"—a practical and ideological weapon of Wall Street aided by its Social Democratic lackeys—is used, relied on, to divide and split the growing unity of the people now being reflected in a huge peace upsurge.

It was six (not 20 as the *Chicago Tribune* indicated) pro-fascist-influenced youth who were the disrupters. How they got that way is indicative, of course, of their class origins, but more so is it indicated in the generally insecure, unsettled outlook for youth who are offered a pittance in the future, a future, to quote Truman, of "death . . . to prevent a third world war." Not yet large masses among the youth, but desperate small groupings form the outline reminiscent of Hitler Germany, which established a fascist base among the youth of Germany. This small group by no means represented the sentiments of the thousands of students on this or any campus.

MY AUDIENCE was one-half white and one-half Negro. While anti-Communist in the main and hostile to Marxist ideas, many expressed the desire to hear me speak publicly and voiced the right to speak for people of different political views, and many were neutralized in the discussion which ranged from "Why do Communists take the initiative in the struggle for Negro rights?"; from unity in the fight for Negro equality, to why Communists should not and cannot yield their right to bring their ideas on these and other questions to growing mass movements, while uniting on minimum demands. There were questions from this clearly hostile, even anti-Communist, audience of youth and faculty (six of the latter stayed throughout the meeting) as to whether Marxists believe in freedom of speech. It would now seem, as then, that in view of the Supreme Court ruling against the First Amendment, it is not the Communist who should be asked that question. When one professor, seeking to influence Negro students particularly, remarked that the Negro people are not influenced by Marxist ideas, I replied, "What is a person to do if one is both a Negro and a Communist?" and that neither he nor I had a right to tell the Negro people what to think, no more than did the white supremacist warmongers have a prior right to tell students whom to listen to or deny them the right in the market place of ideas to think for themselves.

I TREATED ALL QUESTIONS seriously and gave as full answers as possible. One white woman student LYL'er took sharp issue with the fact that no white student rose to challenge a concept raised by another white woman student that the Negro people don't fight for their own freedom. It's our responsibility, she said, in our self interest, to lead in unity with broad sections of the population, labor and the Negro people.

The students, I am sure, gave their professors new insights since practically all present, including Dean Emery W. Balduf, upheld the right to speak, while stating, as did the dean, he was not averse to changing the rules to prohibit similar speaking engagements.

The Red Squad called presumably to prevent disorder, stood in surveillance throughout the entire meeting even after the disrupters left. Only my demanding courtesy to me as a speaker finally forced the action against the six. Previously the dean threatened punitive action if they persisted. They shouted down the dean, the faculty members present, including one Negro professor who was also the victim of epithets, in whose behalf I associated myself.

"Speak, monkey, speak," was their unspeakable epithet to the speaker when the six disrupters left that student body of 50 who indicated readiness to vote to hear me speak. Nor were the six ejected by the "tender police" (as the press indicated), three of whom were also outside the room. They were forced to leave because they had no support from the students and because of the intervention of the faculty.

A big issue is whether the LYL campus club will not be victim of a drive to change the rules of the university to invite speakers of varying political beliefs. I have a strong hunch when I learned from what I observed there, and later how the campus seethed with discussion the next day, and the resultant interest of new sections of adults on behalf of the youth's needs and wants, that American youth will not so easily be made victim of the war hysteria and lynch terror drive of reaction, who seek to make cannon fodder of this generation and to permanently maim their creative minds with the myth of so-called Anglo-Saxon white supremacy.

WOMAN TODAY

McGee's Lawyer Speaks



THE LAST friendly decent human being whom Willie McGee saw was Mrs. Bella Abzug, a member of his defense counsel since 1943. During the past three years Mrs. Abzug made many trips into Mississippi. Inflammatory front page editorials in the Jackson, Miss., newspapers against her, insults hurled at her in the streets and in restaurants did not stop her. On one occasion, after being trailed all over Jackson from 8 a.m. until 2 a.m. the following morning, Bella Abzug was unable to obtain hotel or tourist home accommodations, and had to spend the night in a bus terminal. The Assistant State Attorney-General, at another time, lost his outward veneer of professional courtesy and angrily warned her never to come back to Mississippi. But Mrs. Abzug came back again and again—as long as Willie McGee needed her aid.

Bella Abzug spoke recently at a reception in honor of Mrs. Rosalee McGee given by the women's delegation which had visited Mississippi in an effort to win the release of Willie McGee. We print excerpts from her speech:

• • •

WILLIE McGEE was arrested five years ago because he had come into conflict with one of

the most terrifying aspects of racial discrimination—social segregation. We are all aware of the deeply planted economic roots of all forms of racial discrimination.

When a million whites live side by side with a million Negroes, social segregation can only be enforced by the most ferocious taboos, threats and terror. And for many historic and social reasons, white women have become the tool and the weapon of the enforcement of this ferocious social discrimination against the Negro people.

But the woman, herself oppressed, is better able to understand and often more likely to oppose the oppression of the Negro people. The Southern "gentlemen" practice discrimination against women to a greater degree than anywhere else in the United States. For male supremacists realize that once the woman breaks the taboo of segregation, the fortress of racial discrimination will weaken.

Therein lies both the explanation of the frameups of Negro men on rape charges, and the unique role of women in the fight against such frameup cases. Whenever a frameup case comes to our knowledge we must work among the women in the South to fight against the false charges

which threaten the life of a Negro male; and we must help Southern women to resist the male supremacist's attempt to use women as decoys and props for the preservation of white supremacy.

It is good that we white women came to Jackson at the crucial zero hour. It would have been better had we come sooner, had we worked more intensely, more broadly, had we recognized the enormous power of the people, especially that of women in this particular case. We should have spoken to women who work in the shops and gotten them to cease work for five minutes all over the United States. We should have worked to get housewives to cease shopping for one given hour all over the United States. There are many things we might have done.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the unprecedented valiant crusade of white women to Mississippi did put fear into the hearts of those bigoted, ignorant, barbarous chauvinists of the South.

If women determine to struggle in this way, to strike down the taboos and social segregation because of race and color—the whole structure of segregation of Negro from white, and the practice of racial discrimination can be dealt a death blow. . . .

Jimcrow in a Doctor's Office

DETROIT.

A YOUNG WHITE woman in her obstetrician's office waiting to be called by the nurse. She studied the dozen or more pregnant women in the room and thought "No Negro women. I must ask the doctor whether he has Negro patients."

But visit after visit went by and either the doctor was "too busy" or she managed to convince herself that she had forgotten to mention it until she had left the office. Nine months and a bouncing baby—still no discussion.

She thought the doctor was wonderful and recommended him to a Negro friend who was pregnant. Worried that there might be a discriminatory incident for her friend, she called the doctor and was informed, "of course, we take Negro patients, but their appointments are scheduled in the morning." White obstetrical cases are seen in the afternoon. Segregation.

She called several friends to inform them of this policy. All of them had used this doctor within the past few years, yet this question had never been raised. This revealed a deep lack of sensitivity to the struggle for Negro rights and an easy adjustment to a discriminatory institution.

All the women promised to speak to the doctor and protest his policy of segregation. The doctor was very embarrassed and disturbed by these questions, but his answers were a liberal cover-up for a white supremacist policy.

He said:

1. Why pick on me when other doctors don't even accept Negro patients?

2. I feel like a heel, but several white women had complained to his nurse about the Negro patients, and he wasn't there to determine good social values, but to make a living. (He

admitted he never lost a patient on this account.)

3. Why pick on this issue when there were so many more important aspects of Jimcrow in our society.

Not satisfied with these answers, the women felt he would only change his policy if he felt the pressure of numbers. Several women circulated a petition among all the patients they knew used this doctor, requesting that he cease his discriminatory policy. Twenty-five signatures were obtained and he was visited by a delegation. He did not concede, but became more outspoken in his anti-Negro statements.

The women were then faced with the question: Should they discontinue using this doctor? It was clear the doctor had to be challenged directly with the loss of many patients, in order to consider changing his policy.

Also, if he flatly refused to change, progressive women had no business using a discriminatory doctor.

Several pregnant women were using his prenatal services and seeing him regularly. A sharp difference of opinion developed.

Some said nothing would be accomplished if we left this doctor and he continued his policy of segregation. Others said it was unfair to single him out when other doctors were worse. Some felt doctors should be chosen purely on their medical merits. And some said we would just antagonize everyone and even justified his policy. Many felt we were being diverted from more important issues.

Several meetings were held and a long discussion ensued. The question was posed: "Do we fight Jimcrow only in the large political arena, or do we challenge it in every aspect of our daily, personal life? Do we refuse to live with white supremacy wherever we find it? Can a Negro woman respect a white

person if she consciously participates in medical services that are denied to her?

After a number of meetings a unanimous decision was made to discontinue using this doctor unless he changes his policy. All the excuses that the doctor had given, and interestingly enough the women had reiterated, were merely covering an attitude of white supremacy. The same white chauvinist ideology that justifies legal segregation in all aspects of Southern life was the basis of segregation in this case. For some of the women, it revealed a reluctance to tackle this question when it affected them directly and immediately. While some were active on national questions of discrimination (which is good) they resisted participation in this case.

Faced with a unified group, and the loss of several dozen patients, the doctor finally has promised to discontinue all forms of segregation in his practice.

The women have become more sensitive to this question as a result of this struggle and will begin to question their own behavior and will more likely challenge Jimcrow when they find it. The women are very enthused about their victory and are now engaged in a campaign to end segregation and discrimination with all their doctors and dentists and with a widely used hospital that segregates Negro patients. This campaign modestly undertaken is reverberating throughout the medical profession in this city and has opened possibilities of enlisting support from labor and other organizations in the fight for equality in medical services.

BY A MOTHER.

THE WORKER

The Worker

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New Draft Law Will Hit 2½ Million Till They're 35

WASHINGTON.—The new draft law now awaiting President Truman's signature will automatically extend the draft liability of more than 2,400,000 registrants until their 35th birthdays.

The provision was written into the bill by the House Armed Services Committee and approved by Congress. While the action was no secret, Only a thorough study of the act revealed its full implications.

Under present law the draft limits are 19 through 25. The new act lowers the minimum to 18½ years. Heretofore anyone reaching

his 26th birthday before induction could forget about being drafted.

But the new law provides that any registrant deferred at the time it is signed, or who may win a deferment later, shall remain liable for induction until his 35th birthday.

The extended draft liability will fall immediately on an estimated 1,137,000 men now deferred for family reasons; about 97,000 deferred for school of job; 90,000 deferred for farm work; and about 1,100,000 rejected as 4-Fs—technically a deferment.

They Flay Court for Upholding Smith Act

- ★ 'NEW REPUBLIC' MAGAZINE
- ★ BROADWAY PRODUCER
- ★ United Labor Action Committee
- ★ THE CATHOLIC WORKER

— See Page 2 —

TRENTON SIX:

'WE'LL KEEP ON FIGHTING UNTIL ALL ARE FREE'

— See Page 3 —



THE TRENTON SIX, on trial for their lives for the fourth time in three years, are pictured in the New Jersey court as they awaited the

outcome of their trial. They are (l. to r.): James Thorpe, Ralph Cooper, Collis English, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie and Horace Wilson.

'New Republic' Says Court Apes Tyranny

The "majority opinion upholding the Smith Act... punishes opinion and substitutes subjective notion for objective test as a standard of judgment," the New Republic declares editorially of the high court verdict upholding the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders.

The weekly magazine speaks of the "weakening of the First Amendment" and declares:

"On June 4, 1951, the Supreme Court of the U. S. paid tyranny the tribute of imitation. It stepped to the front in the long retreat from the spirit and genius of American freedom carried forward from Jefferson's time to the days of Holmes, Brandeis, Cardozo and Murphy and now echoed only in the lonely protests of Justices Douglas and Black."

At the same time, the violent anti-Communist bias of the New Republic blinds it to the danger to all Americans inherent in the Smith Act ruling. It alleges that its "immediate impact falls on only a small band of conspirators" — meaning the 11 Communist leaders — despite the fact that it specifically notes that Justices Douglas and Black "both pointed out that the 11 top Communists were not convicted on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the government."

The New Republic declares:

"Since the 'clear and present danger' seems to be so critical, Justice Douglas rightly asserted that it should have been put before a jury or at least a judge."

It associates itself with Justice Black's hope that "in calmer times... this or some later court will restore the First Amendment liberties...." Declares the New Republic: "These who felt that the high court blindly reflected the tenor of the times found comfort" in Black's observation.

Broadway Producer

Urges Protests

The Supreme Court verdict upholding the "infamous Smith" means "a tearing down of the democratic liberties of the U.S.A.," declares Broadway producer Peter Lawrence in a letter to the New York Herald Tribune. The producer of the hit show, Peter Pan, calls on "other artists, scientists and professionals to protest today and insist that these liberties be restored today."

The Lawrence letter, which appeared in Friday's Tribune, follows:

As producer of two Broadway shows: "Peter Pan" and "Let's Make an Opera," I have been watching your pages intently for the last week for expressions of horror and protestation at the majority opinion of the Supreme Court on Monday upholding the infamous Smith Act.

Since I have found no others

to date uttering publicly their condemnations, I cannot wait longer. As a member of a proud profession, the theatre, and a small part of the cultural community of our great nation, I must speak out now and take my stand with the brilliant honorable decisions of Justices Black and Douglas in branding this decision a tearing down of the democratic liberties of the United States of America.

Justice Black said: "Public opinion being what it is, few will protest the conviction of these Communist petitioners. There is hope, however, that in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society."

I believe that the time is now, that the time must be now. I would call upon other artists, scientists and professionals to protest today and insist that these liberties be restored today. Tomorrow it may not be possible to do so.

The theatre, like every democratic institution in the world, cannot truly flourish and grow without real freedom of speech and expression.

United Labor Group Urges Rehearing

The United Labor Action Committee yesterday made public its appeal to President Truman to get a rehearing of the Smith Act decision by the Supreme Court. The call to the President followed a special meeting of the United Labor Action Committee attended by 50 leaders of AFL, CIO and independent unions with a membership of more than 100,000. At the same time, the committee also announced, through Aaron Schnieder and Leon Straus, co-chairmen, a program of action to "alert the American working people to the dangers facing them as result of this infamous Supreme Court decision."

The proposals included:

- That every member write a personal letter to President Truman stating his or her opinion of the Supreme Court decision and demanding a rehearing of the case.
 - Call upon local unions, executive boards and shops to denounce the Supreme Court Decision as undemocratic, and to demand a rehearing.
 - Support the friend of the court brief which is being filed with the court to urge a rehearing.
- The union leaders' statement to

President Truman declared, in part:

"The First Amendment to the constitution of the United States which guarantees the American people the right of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and the right to petition for the redress of grievances has been the essential protection for every progressive struggle in our history.

"The recent decision of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the Smith Act deals a deadly blow to the First Amendment. The dissenting opinions of Justices Black and Douglas make that clear. The majority opinion rendered by Justice Vinson, if permitted to stand as a doctrine of law, will have ruinous effects on the already difficult struggles of labor. It is significant that Justice Vinson relies heavily on citations of the Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of the vicious Taft-Hartley Law. It is not lost upon us that the concurring opinion of Justice Frankfurter uses for justification a list of decisions of the Court against various labor unions. These facts prove that the organized labor movement will be the first to feel the destructive effects of this decision."

Catholic Paper Hits Callous Court

The Catholic Worker, edited by Dorothy Day, declares in its June issue: "A Supreme Court which has become more and more callous to American freedom has upheld the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders." Under the heading "Supreme Experiency," The Catholic Worker condemns the court verdict in a front-page editorial box which continues:

"A Supreme Court whose Chief Justice did not vote once in favor of the individual and against the state in split decisions on civil liberty during his first year in office counts only two men — Black and Douglas — who have the courage to speak out against hysteria and for the rights of man."

'New Leader' Says It Is 'Disturbed'

The anti-Soviet Social Democratic weekly, the *New Leader*, is "disturbed by the decision of the Supreme Court majority" upholding the Smith Act, it asserts in an editorial, "The Communist Elev-en," in its current issue.

Arguing pro and con, the *New Leader* first states: "Here for the first time, American law asserts that it is a crime merely to talk,

Protest 25-Cent-an-Hour Wages



Twenty-five cents an hour is an old-fashioned wage, say AFL members Ava Moore and Roy Riley as they picket Brown Hotel in Louisville, Ky. The strike, underway since March 29, has also shattered another old Dixie custom — Jim Crow — uniting Negro and white workers.

to argue, to teach, to proclaim either in speech or in print a certain doctrine."

But further on, the *New Leader* writes: "As long as our legislators and prosecutors adhere rigidly to the Smith Act, which is a modification of the Holmes rule, liberty will not be sacrificed."

The editorial concludes: "The *New Leader* is disturbed by the decision of the Supreme Court majority, but finds it difficult to suggest what alternative action it could have taken under the circumstances."

Bostonian Assails Supreme Court

The liberty of all other Americans is "equally attacked" with those of the Communists by the Smith Act and the Supreme Court ruling upholding it, Donald C. Whittemore, an avowed anti-Communist, declares in a letter to the *Boston Traveller*.

The Smith Act "does not really defend the security of the country, but only prosecutes the advocacy of certain opinions," he writes.

He attacks the pretense that there is a "clear and present

(Continued on Page 7)

Shipowners Invoke T-H as Pacts Expire

With maritime industry contracts expiring at midnight Friday, Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipowners asked President Truman to clamp the Taft-Hartley law on 50,000 maritime workers to bar a coastwise walkout.

The appeal was sent to Truman by Frank J. Taylor of the American Merchant Marine Institute, as shipowners and Joseph Curran, CIO National Maritime Union president, agreed that the stepped up negotiations, under direction of the Federal Conciliation Service, has been "fruitless."

Clyde M. Mills, assistant director of the Federal Bureau, said late Friday, as The Worker went to press, that he hoped "to find a formula" to avert the walkout threatened by three East Coast maritime unions.

The NMU, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, and the American Radio Association have demanded a 25 percent wage increase, a 40-hour week at 48 hours' pay, paid vacations and elimination of many inequities.

Shipowners have refused to budge from their counter offer of a 3.6 percent wage boost, the most permitted under the government's wage freeze order, a 35-cent daily contribution for vacations for each seaman, and a "study" of inequities. The NMU demands a 50-cent daily kitty for vacation pay.

The three maritime unions have maintained throughout the month-long negotiations that if no new contract was negotiated by Friday midnight, there would be no work. However, no preparations for a walkout were made by the unions.

Mills told The Worker that shipowners and unions were no closer together to agreement than they were when they started a month ago.

Hearings to Open on 40-Hour Transit Week

The third transit "fact-finding" board in as many years scheduled its first open hearing on Monday at 10 a.m. on the 40-hour week promised the city's 42,000 transit workers.

Appointed by the Mayor late Thursday, the new board was accepted immediately by Michael Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, even before the union's 1,000-member joint executive board voted.

The names of two of the appointees, Thomas Morgan and William J. McCormack were loudly booed when Quill reported to the enlarged meeting of shop officials at Transport Hall Thursday night. Quill came to the defense of the two.

McCormack, a former president of the East Side and Comprehensive Bus Corp., before it was taken

over by the city, was remembered by the TWU members as an enemy of the union.

Quill, however, reassured the shop officials that McCormack would be different now because he would have no qualms about "spending other peoples' money."

Morgan had been a member of the 1950 board of fact-finders who recommended the 40-hour week. He aided the other fact-finders in tying strings to the promise so that the 40-hour week could not be achieved unless it was accompanied by a \$300 a year pay cut, speedup, drastic firings of transit workers and reduced transportation services.

The third member, Theodore Kheel, the city's impartial umpire in the transit industry, was cheered by the TWU shop officials.

In addition to mediating the

dispute, the three fact-finders were charged with drawing up an overall transportation plan for the city. The subject of fares, and fare increases, were placed with this plan.

Impellitteri opened the door to fare increases, possibly a boost to 13 cent fare on the subways and the elimination of the five cent transfers, when he said last week that he hadn't ruled out the possibility of a raise in fares this year.

Under the law, the mayor must approve a fare boost before July 1, or wait until 1952. He has two weeks in which to ram the increases through, and the fact-finders have assumed the job of providing the excuses. To assist them, Impellitteri appointed Victor S. Riesenfeld, chairman of Broadstreet's, a big clothing chain, as consultant.

The TWU has been demanding

the installation of the 40-hour work week, instead of the present 48 hours, by July 1 without any reduction in take-home pay, plus a ten percent overall wage boost.

At the Thursday night union meeting, neither Quill, Gustave Faber, TWU secretary-treasurer, Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president and John O'Donnell, TWU counsel, mentioned the ten percent wage boost.

While Quill declared that he was "confident" the fact-finders "deliberations can be concluded a few days," the Mayor wasn't as confident. He said Friday that he had set "no target date."

The fact-finders' hearings, originally scheduled to be public, were restricted to the Board of Transportation and the TWU. They will open at 10 a.m. in the Committee of the Whole room in City Hall.

Back Teachers' Right To Protest Murder

Three prominent Brooklyn attorneys have been retained to defend Terry Rosenbaum and Max Gilgoff, school teachers threatened with punitive action by the Board of Education for their activities in the case of Henry Fields, Brownville Negro worker murdered by a policeman. The attorneys are Lewis S. Flagg, Jr., Milton J. Goell, and Thaddeus Owens.

Announcement of the appointment of the attorneys was made at a meeting of the Brownsville Citizens Committee of 1000 for Justice in the case of Henry Fields. The meeting was held at the Christ Church Cathedral, Brooklyn.

Flagg, a former chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Brooklyn branch, NAACP, is one of the attorneys who represents Fields' widow, in the pending civil action for indemnity.

Goell, an authority on slum clearance, is on the Citizens Com-

mittee of 1000. Owens, a member of the NAACP Legal Redress Committee, made the "on the scene" investigation of the Fields case and presented evidence to the Brooklyn District Attorney.

These three attorneys declared Friday:

"Mr. Gilgoff and Mr. Rosenbaum are being called to task for drawing the same inference as the community at large. The issue is not communism, but, rather whether a public school teacher has a right to support community affairs in which he believes. The use of the Communist issue as a method of suppressing legitimate community activities should be repudiated by the Board of Education."

Arrest 3 Pakistan Women Because They're Colored

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Racist notions that any non-white person is criminally "suspicious" resulted in an international incident here Thursday. The incident occurred when New Rochelle police arrested the wives and a daughter of two Pakistan UN officials on suspicion of being "gypsy shoplifters."

The women were Mrs. S. H. Afia Farooq, of Larchmont, wife of the Pakistani UN delegate; the wife of Col. Rahad Said Chhatari, the alternate delegate, and her daughter, Nadrai Chhatari. The acting on the assumption that all women were on a shopping tour non-whites are "suspicious" people.

dressed in their native clothes when they were pulled in by two detectives rushed away in a patrol car to police headquarters.

When the identity of the women was finally established they were released with apologies from the police.

Mayor Stanley W. Church also issued an apology but excused the police by saying "this incident would have been avoided" if the diplomats' wives "had identified themselves immediately."

He said nothing about police acting on the assumption that all women were on a shopping tour non-whites are "suspicious" people.

COMMUNIST LEADER IN COLOMBIA MURDERED

CALI, Colombia.—Julio Rincon, Communist leader in western Colombia, was found dead on a secluded road near here Thursday. He had been strangled to death, of workingclass leaders in Argentina, Chile, Cuba and other countries who professed ignorance of any tries.

reason for the murder. Rincon's murder is the latest of a series of political assassinations of Communists, which have claimed the lives of workingclass leaders in Argentina, Chile, Cuba and other countries who professed ignorance of any tries.

Narcotics Commissioner Harry Aslinger said such laws would "dry up the traffic."

But imprisonment for drug traffic violations has hit chiefly the small time operators and addicts. Threats of prison have never given much worry to the rich gangster chiefs who operate with political protection.

The heroin and marijuana sold in school corridors and lunchrooms, for example, has not been traced to the wholesale distributing sources.

MURPHY TO REPORT

Police Commissioner Thomas Murphy will submit a narcotic report "very soon," Mayor Impellitteri told a press conference at City Hall Friday. The report is expected to rebuke the state narcotic inquiry for permitting testimony

tences up to 20 years on convicted drug peddlers, and to forbid their release before they serve their full term. The bill also provides for \$2,000 fines for all offenders.

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THE TRENTON SIX:

'We'll Keep Fighting Until All Are Free'

The four men stepped out into the street and McKinley Forest said: "Free—it's good to be free. We're going to keep on fighting till we're all free, because Collis English and Ralph Cooper are innocent like all of us." They were the first words of any of the

10 Nazi Divisions Planned; Wait for French Election

McKinley Forest spoke those words to Mrs. Emma English, mother of Collis English, one of the two innocent defendants still held hostage by the state to cover up the lynch crime attempted against all the six Negroes.

One after another, the free men—Forrest, James Thorpe, Horace Wilson, John McKenzie—embraced the woman who had waited and fought with millions throughout the world for the "not guilty" verdict that had been rendered after 18½ hours of jury deliberation.

MRS. ENGLISH CRIED and smiled as the people cheered after the long vigil in the rain. Then she said: "I saw Collis, and he feels just as good as if he got out himself this morning. He knows he and Ralph are coming out soon. The people have started something that can't be stopped, and there's no way they can hold them if the people fight for their freedom."

The freed men spoke by long distance telephone to Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, Collis English's sister and the woman who started the long fight to smash the frameup that crumpled at noon Thursday. She said:

"I know all the people who fought for the Trenton Six will keep on fighting so Collis and Ralph don't rot in jail. American justice is still on trial. Till justice against my people ends, we have just begun to fight."

At the courthouse in Trenton, there was no question in anybody's mind that English and Cooper had been held to save face for the

frameup officials who had sought to burn the six innocent men.

Repeatedly throughout the two trials of the Trenton Six—the one that began the frameup trial in a nine-week session in 1948 and the 15-week ordeal that had just ended—Prosecutor Mario Volpe had hammered on his theme that all six of the men were involved with each other in the murder of William Horner Jan. 27, 1948.

TO BOLSTER that criminal conspiracy to frame six innocent men, Volpe had:

• Sought to suppress airtight evidence that none of the six was any where near the crime.

• Suppressed vital fingerprint evidence that would have immediately forced the men's freedom.

• Attempted to force through false third-degree "confessions" even after they had been ruled out by the state supreme court.

• Introduced as "evidence" a soda bottle which he swore was

(Continued on Page 6)

ring in the world right under his own nose? Did Dewey know of the charges that Frank Costello, Luciano's partner in crime, and admitted cocktail intimate of ex-Mayor O'Dwyer, was carrying on the New York-California dope syndicate details for Luciano?

When the governor gave his overt support to Mayor Impellitteri in the 1950 campaign, was he

(Continued on Page 6)

600 Strike at Idlewild Airport

Six hundred airplane service workers at the Pan-American Airlines hangars in Idlewild Airport struck Friday afternoon against the dismissal of 89 mechanics.

The 89 discharged workers were all former employees of the American Overseas Airlines, absorbed last fall by Pan-American. The discharge came two days after Edward Goulard, the company's assistant vice-president in charge of labor relations, told the Civil Aeronautics Administration in Washington that the company had "no excess" of mechanics.

The workers, all members of Local 504, CIO Transport Workers Union, said they would not be responsible for the safety of airplanes now being serviced by foremen.

representatives of Western Germany, Britain, France and the United States, was set up to plan for German participation in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's army. It has submitted a top-secret report to the State Department here.

Bradley made it clear that the question of using German troops has not been finally settled and is still under discussion. He said the French did not want to approve anything until after their elections are over. The use of German troops is a hot political issue in France.

CRC Opens Drive to Free Trenton 2

A 30-day three-point campaign to free Collis English and Ralph Cooper, the two Negro frameup victims in the Trenton Six trial, was initiated Friday by the Civil Rights Congress.

Declaring that the "millions of Negro and white Americans whose mass protest freed four of the Trenton Six cannot rely completely on the New Jersey courts to win freedom" for English and Cooper, given life sentences, the CRC proposed:

• Resolutions and wires to New Jersey Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll demanding that he order the freedom of English and Cooper and the "indictment of Prosecutor Volpe and all racist officials who plotted and tried to uphold the frameup."

• All-out financial support for the costly legal appeal which must be prepared within 30 days.

• Letters and wires to English and Cooper at Mercer County Jail, Trenton, N. J., or to the state prison when they are transferred, pledging individual and group support.

Negro and progressive white organizations, trade unions, churches and individuals were urged to back the campaign.

Cooper and English, the CRC said, were given life terms "for a crime which the jury ruled never occurred." According to the now-discredited state's version of the crime, the two frameup victims who were alleged to have wielded the murder weapon, were acquitted.

The CRC charged that only because Judge Smalley "wanted to save state and Trenton officials from prosecution and jail for their vicious frameup were Cooper and English's repudiated confessions allowed as evidence."

Fur Council Calls Meeting on Pact

The Furriers Joint Council has called a meeting of its shop chairmen at Hotel Statler, Monday, 5 p.m. to hear of the latest developments in the union's current negotiations for a new contract.

Monday is the deadline for the final two demands set by the union for immediate effect of a 10 percent raise and a reduction of hours to 37½ a week for those now on 40.

Cuban Court Orders 'Hoy' Returned To Owners, But Gov't Refuses

HAVANA, Cuba.—A court here ordered the Cuban government to return the newspaper Hoy to its Communist owners and pay them an indemnity for its seizure last August.

The court ordered the Labor Ministry to return the paper and its properties immediately, but a government spokesman said it would continue to hold the newspaper pending the outcome of an appeal.

to be made public implicating cops with underworld dope peddlers.

A peculiar omission of the state probe, however, was its apparent total ignorance of testimony linking top underworld figures to the citywide dope ring as revealed by the Kefauver Committee during its New York hearing. Witnesses told the Kefauver Committee of names and places in New York City where the ring operated. One of the mobsters cited was Thomas Lucchese, known as Three-Finger Brown, who was charged in the 1950 mayoralty race with engineering Impellitteri's campaign.

Observers who know of the political relationship between Gov. Dewey (who ordered the state probe) and Impellitteri (who named Murphy) do not anticipate any real differences between the city administration and the Dewey commission on this problem.

The state inquiry, they say, was started only to head off other probes that might have delved into embarrassing narcotics tieups with characters close to the city administration, and Murphy's report will not in any way disturb the sensitivities of Gov. Dewey.

WHEN GOV. DEWEY pardoned Lucky Luciano in 1947 because the criminal allegedly gave important wartime information on Mussolini agents (evidence never substantiated by government data), did Dewey know then that Luciano controlled the biggest dope men.

See Deadlock In French Vote June 17

By Joseph Starobin

AS THE JUNE 17th VOTING for the French National Assembly approaches, the predominant forecast in Paris is one of deadlock. The big press is talking about a "hexagon" of parties, with each of the main six groupings getting about a hundred seats apiece, in such a way that the next Assembly will be very hard to govern.

The hopes of a gang-up on the Communists have been ebbing in the capitalist press. The expectancy of a decisive deGaulist trend is also disappearing. The game of alliances among the Center parties has aroused a profound disgust or apathy in the electorate and appears to be contributing to a weakening of the Center instead of the earlier hope that it would work out against the Communists.

Only the latter Party is fighting right up to the finish, in a blazing campaign, which stresses the importance of holding the five and a half million votes of November, 1946 or exceeding them.

THE KEY WORD to the French puzzle remains: "frustration." And it is probable that the men of Washington and Wall Street will be most frustrated of all, because the voting is bound to show that France is not a reliable base for war, not to speak of being an enthusiastic ally of the Atlantic alliance.

The threat from deGaulism remains a very serious one, but not so much because of what deGaulle can win on his own ticket. As correspondents for the British press, like Alexander Werth in the *New Statesman and Nation*, pointed out last week, the DeGaulle campaign in itself has been received quite coolly.

THE GENERAL does not cut a very sympathetic figure when he presents himself as a "Republican—as his last speeches have done. As a dictator, he has little dynamism and the fatal faculty for exposing himself in advance. His program of scrapping the trade unions have been one major blunder; the CGT has spoken out clearly threatening to "show him a thing or two," and the prospect of heavy industrial battles has cooled off even sections of the ruling class who would like a "strong man," but fear to pay the price. Moreover, the Vatican has been plunking quite firmly for the Catholic Republicans, (MRP), one of the three Center parties.

In a recent newspaper guessing-contest, the conservative *Le Figaro* only gives deGaulle 120 seats; *L'Aurore*, which is deGaulist, only gives him 99. The earlier figures ranging toward 150 are no longer heard.

But, as the Communists emphasize, the danger is not only deGaulle's own ticket; it is the deGaulists masquerading as "independents" and "peasants" who are allied with the Center parties. If the three Center parties (Socialists, MRP and Radicals) only have perhaps 275 seats between them, but if a third of these are really deGaulists, then the true strength of deGaulle approaches the 175 mark.

BUT BY HAMMERING away very skillfully against the fake Socialists for making alliances with concealed Rightists, the Communists are not only directly fighting deGaulle, but they are cutting down the Center strength in such a way that a future coalition between deGaulle and the Center will become more difficult.

The Communist campaign has been sharp, sure and dynamic: thousands of meetings, hundreds of convincing posters, a tremen-

PARIS.

produce the war material for France's Army, the Center can't even count on the fillip which war production here at home might give to the economy. On top of which the rising European inflation is rapidly boosting internal living costs while hiking raw materials.

FRANCE'S CAPITALISM does not have the "fat" to stand this kind of thing, as does American capitalism: it doesn't even pretend to have the "self-control" which Britain's capitalism is striving desperately to continue.

The only slogan of the Center is "against both dictatorships—Left and Right." But this has a hollow ring in a country where the Left has such a powerful, truly national base and national appeal. Moreover, it rings false when it is clear that the function of the Center has been to prepare the way for the Right—including alliances now with concealed deGaulists.

In November, 1946, twenty-two million Frenchmen voted, including the overseas areas; the abstention rate was close to 22 percent for metropolitan France and double that in the colonies. The odds are that if this ratio continues on Sunday, the Communist vote for metropolitan France should range around the 28.6 percent of 1946 or go better.

In any case, with a total in the new Chamber of about 625 votes all in all, and with "a hundred apiece" for the chief parties, it is hard to see how any of them will govern, even in coalition.

WINS IN BIGGEST FRENCH FACTORY

PARIS (ALN).—The General Federation of Labor (CGT), largest labor federation in France, won an impressive victory in the 1951 representation election at the Paris area plants of the nationalized Renault auto works, largest factory in France. Out of 27,678 votes cast for personnel representatives, the CGT list won 75 percent. Following in order were the independent Renault union with 11 percent, the Catholic CFTC with 9½ percent and the Force Ouvrière (supported by the CIO and AFL) with 4½ percent. Since the election a year earlier all groups gained votes with the exception of the FO. Similar results were noted in the election at the Michelin tire plant in Clermont-Ferrand where the CGT scored another smashing victory.



JACQUES DUCLOS
Unity for France

Map Letter Campaign For Price Rollback

A LETTER WRITING DRIVE to Congressmen and President Truman to demand a strengthened price and rent control program is underway by the 250,000 members of the New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council.

Big business interests are gunning for the price control program which is scheduled to end June 30 when the Defense Production Act is set to expire. Although the President has indicated that standby legislation will be passed, the administration has shown no will to fight Big Business interests which are completely represented in its circles.

CONSUMERS on the Washington delegation last week, however, were told that the entire price program depends on the back-home movement that can develop to save it. This was the outspoken opinion of government aides in the price, rent and public housing agencies.

The Council is calling on its members and all tenants and consumers to make their opinions known in Washington. Delegations to city Congressmen are also being planned.

The current shenanigans around the artificial meat shortage is evidence of the Big Four packers' determination to end controls. Meat supplies are being held off the market deliberately in order to boost prices and bring back black market practices. Packers and cattlemen shipped about half the normal supply into New York City on Monday compared with a year

ago. Only 38,500 head of beef were received in the 12 principal markets as compared with 44,000 head of a week ago and 66,000 a year ago.

THE ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGE is reminiscent of the 1946 "strike" which packers conducted to bust OPA prices.

But consumers are not falling for the ruse. With prices as high as they are today, the housewife is refusing to buy meat at current levels.

Even the much-heralded "price war" was on its way out this week with bargain-hunters appearing to have run out of extra cash. The high price of daily necessities is making sharp inroads into the living standards of the American people.

Settlement Ends Iron Mine Strike

CLEVELAND.—The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co. here reached an agreement with some 5,000 miners in Michigan and Minnesota which ends a six-day "fishing trip" strike. The settlement, announced Friday in a joint statement by the company and the CIO, United Steelworkers' Union, provided for "negotiations regarding job evaluation in accordance with the existing contract."



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One Year of War

The Worker will publish a special four-page section on one year of the war in Korea.

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Sen. Martin to Ask Debate on Johnson Plan

PHILADELPHIA.—Sen. Edward Martin (R-Pa) has informed a constituent that he will "do everything possible" to help bring the Johnson resolution on the floor of the Senate for a full debate, it was learned today.

This marks an advance in the position of Sen. Martin, who early this month said merely that he would give "every consideration" to a suggestion that he support the resolution introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo), calling for a Korean cease-fire June 25 and the withdrawal of all foreign troops by Dec. 31.

MAKING A KILLING



—by Kinkaid

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Does Your Neighbor Know This?

HOW MANY AMERICANS, reading their daily papers, know the truth about the jailing of the Communist Party 11 leaders?

Very, very few.

Ask any average man what he knows about the Communists going to jail for five years. He will say something about "overthrowing the government."

But the Communists were not even indicted for any SPEECH, or any ACT, or anything whatsoever having to do with "overthrowing the government."

NOT A SINGLE SPEECH by a single defendant, or a single act of any defendant was even cited during the Foley Square trial to prove that they were trying to "overthrow the government."

In his charge to the jury, Judge Medina said:

"The crime charged is NOT that these defendants personally advocated or taught the duty or necessity of overthrowing and destroying the government by force and violence; nor is the charge that the Communist Party as such advocates or teaches such violent overthrow and destruction."

Thus, the idea planted in the minds of millions of Americans—and upheld by a 6-2 vote on the Supreme Court—about "overthrowing the government" is A COMPLETE FRAUD!

The alleged "crime" which is sending 11 courageous Americans to prison for five years is A BRAND NEW CRIME IN AMERICAN LAW!

Do you know what it is? It is the "crime" of HAVING THE INTENTION OF ADVOCATING THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT SOME TIME IN THE UNKNOWN FUTURE.

The lower court and the U. S. Supreme Court said they must go to prison because the judge and jury decided that even if they did not advocate "force and violence" now they HAD IT IN THEIR MINDS TO DO SO AT SOME FUTURE DATE NOT SPECIFIED.

HOW DID THEY decide?

How could they look into the MINDS OF THE 11 Americans sentenced to prison?

The decision was made BY DECREE and by the hired "evidence" of FBI stoolpigeons paid to say what the government wanted them to say.

The Supreme Court says that from here on ANY JUDGE CAN PERSONALLY RULE THAT ANY AMERICAN HAS THE "INTENT" OF overthrowing the government even if there is NO EVIDENCE TO PROVE IT.

If you challenge Jimcrow . . . or demand higher wages in a "defense plant" . . . or object to speedup in a "defense plant" . . . or if you SUGGEST THAT PEACE IS BETTER THAN WAR . . . a judge has the right to say that you have a seditious and conspiratorial INTENTION.

This clearly is aimed at wiping out the Bill of Rights. It is clearly aimed at gagging POLITICAL CRITICISM OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT TODAY.

THUS, IT WAS A CYNICAL trick which was played upon the entire American people in this decision to jail 11 Americans for "conspiracy."

There never was any conspiracy!

It was not that the defendants believe in and advocate Socialism for their country—which they have a perfect right to do, since this must be decided by the people and not by courts.

The "clear and present danger" of which the Supreme Court spoke was not any "revolution" in the offing.

The "danger" is in the Communist Party's OPEN POSITION TO THE CONTINUATION OF THE KOREAN WAR. The "danger" is the Communists' proposal for an American-Soviet peace pact, based on peaceful co-existence of Socialism and capitalism.

The Supreme Court admitted this when it referred to the "cold war" as the reason for the "clear and present danger."

The protests at this rape of the Constitution are growing. We urge every reader to wire President Truman urging a rehearing of the case. There is no more vital duty today."

'People Are With Me,' Says Wife of Cop-Killer's Victim

By John F. Norman

THE TWO WOMEN—one Negro, one white—shifted the burden of milk containers in their arms as they stopped on the rickety, dark stairs at 192 Osborn St. "Reporter?" said the white woman, Mrs. Ann Smith. Her face set. "What do you want with Mrs. Fields?"

The Negro woman, Mrs. Isobel Young, said: "Wait a minute. What paper?"

"Daily Worker."

They both smiled, looked warmly at each other, and started again down the steps with the 10 quarts of milk. "Go on up," said Mrs. Young. "We have to put this milk in a neighbor's icebox. We'll be up later. You see, the papers have printed such lies about the Fields family . . . but you go on up."

MRS. SMITH's husband is a milkman. She had brought over a dozen quarts of milk for Mrs. Alberta Fields' four small children, fatherless for three weeks now since a Brownsville cop pulled his gun and murdered Henry Fields Jr., after a minor traffic accident.

She, and Mrs. Young, and Mrs. Estella Johnson and Mrs. Mary Kauffman—the women who busied themselves in the Fields' third-story flat that night as they chatted with Mrs. Fields—are four of the thousands of Negro and white Brownsville people who have helped make life possible for the widow of Henry Fields, and for Henry Fields' children, in the three weeks since Patrolman Samuel Applebaum snuffed the Negro father's life out with a single shot.

Mrs. Fields, a quiet, slim woman with great dark eyes, said: "It isn't just the food and clothes for the children, although I don't know what we'd do without that. It's the people." She was silent a moment, then said: "They are wonderful."

A WOMAN ALONE in the seconds after death leaped out of the cop's revolver, Mrs. Fields isn't alone now.

Memorial Day she went back to Bamberg, S. C., riding the Jimcrow coaches on the same train that

carried her husband's body back for burial to the town where he was born.

Bamberg is a town of 3,000 people not too far from the Georgia line. Henry Fields Jr. had worked in cotton there at \$3 a hundred pounds—a day's work.

In Bamberg the Fields were married, and their two older children—Marie, 4 next July 28 and Henry Jr., who will be three next Friday—were born there. Wilber, 2, and Mary, 10 months, were born in Brooklyn. Mrs. Fields had not been back to Bamberg since they left for the North three years ago.

THE PEOPLE in Henry Field's home town had heard about the killing. They had heard, too, of something else—the mass meetings, thousands strong, in which the Negro and white citizens of Brownsville have been thundering their demands for justice and an end to police brutality.

Last week Mrs. Fields came back to Brownsville.

"I'm going to stay," she said as she held little Henry Jr. close to her. "I can't get my husband back but I'm going to fight so this will never happen again."

She spoke warmly of Bishop Barrow and Rev. Reeves, leaders of the Citizens Committee of 1,000 for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields—of Mrs. Laura Nadell, head of the relief committee, of William Podell, the attorney who is fighting for city compensation for her family, and of the others, Negroes and Jews, who are uniting the community in the fight for justice.

MRS. FIELDS' EYES widened with concern as she heard of the Board of Education's attack on Terry Rosenbaum and Max Gilgoft, high school teachers who

early spoke out to arouse the people against the Jimcrow brutality that killed Henry Fields.

She nodded vigorously as Mrs. Young recalled the stirring testimony Rosenbaum had given at the citizens' mass meeting, where the Jewish leader likened the Fields murder, the lynching of Willie McGee and the attacks on the Negro people to the mass slaying of Jews by Hitler's racists.

• Of Rosenbaum, Mrs. Young said: "He's for the Jews and the colored people alike. Cops like Applebaum, they're against everyone."

MRS. YOUNG, whose family of five shares the five-room cold-water flat with Mrs. Fields and her four children, sat little Mary on her lap and tied the red ribbon in the 10-months-old girl's hair.

"Look at that," she said, pointing to Mrs. Field's ankle, swollen from a gash when a glass door fell in on her two weeks ago. "The landlord did that to her, but he doesn't care. Just like the city welfare department hasn't been here once—they don't care, either. Like the politicians on that Board of Education, like the cops . . ."

"It's easy to see who's on what side," Mrs. Fields said. "That Reverend Dent, the one that keeps saying we should have faith in cops—he hasn't been around here once."

Mrs. Young's face lighted in a big, radiant smile. "We don't need them," she said. "We've got the people."

Bar Jobless Benefits

CHICAGO (FP).—Circuit Judge Harry M. Fisher denied jobless benefits to members of Local 16, International Typographical Union (AFL) who were locked out for 22 months by five Chicago newspapers.



THE FUR WORKERS RESORT on five-mile-long White Lake operates a supervised day camp for the children of guests. Located at White Lake, N. Y., and operated by the Furriers Joint Council, the low-rate resort is open to all persons. Picture shows a clay modelling class at the children's day camp.

Britain Faces Slash In Steel Output

LONDON, June 13.—Production authorities said today a critical shortage of raw materials will cut Britain's 1951 steel output to at least 300,000 tons below last year's level.

A Treasury announcement said the supply of German scrap iron, Britain's chief source of supply, is exhausted and an intensive "home scrap drive" is not expected to compensate for the loss.

LIVING CONDITIONS DROPPING IN JAPAN

TOKYO (ALN).—Living conditions of the Japanese people are continuing to decline sharply as the result of soaring prices and falling wages. According to the Japanese Chamber of Economic Stabilization, prices in Japan up to March 10 had increased 62 percent since last June when the war in Korea broke out. Government statistics showed workers' consumption of goods in January, 1951, fell to 69 percent of the

Narcotics

(Continued from Page 3)

aware of the charges that Thomas Luchese, one of the top narcotic agents for the mob, had helped put over Impellitteri as candidate for mayor?

The questions that Kefauver and Rudolph Halley never asked are also being evaded by the Goldstein inquiry. Thus far, the Attorney General seems anxious to indict the school system and Superintendent of Schools William Jansen. There is no doubt that Jansen has been exposed by the hearing.

He has been forced to admit that instead of his original estimate of 154 high school "reefers," the actual number was closer to 1,500.

What about the cops? Who is the payoff agent for the Police Department with the dope ring?

Acting Lt. Walter Casey told the Kefauver Committee that 25 to 30 detectives are assigned to the city's police narcotics squad.

IT WOULD BE interesting to see whether the Goldstein inquiry summons Acting Lt. Walter Casey of the city police department, to explain in more detail than he did for the Kefauver Committee, the operations of the 30-man narcotics squad here.

The hearing, with its sordid tape-recordings, its effort to smear Harlem and the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples as narcotic "criminals," its vicious use of the testimony to create a lynch atmosphere against Negroes, its whitewash of the neglect, corruption and connections of the big shot police officials in peddling—is a typical Dewey "crusade."

The Kefauver hearings and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan have ample documents and testimony naming racketeers involved in the smuggling of dope into New York city piers. This billion dollar racket operates with connivance of the police, politicians and the shipping operators.

WILL GOLDSTEIN probe that?

The small-fry peddlers, the corner hoodlum, the victimized, demoralized, war-panicked youth who are being swallowed up in this network of heroin, cocaine, morphine, marijuana and opium, may make the headlines for Mr. Dewey. But what about Luchese and Costello? What about Albert Anastasia and Luciano? What about Impellitteri and O'Dwyer? What about the cops? What about Dewey himself?

Honor Jerome Gary

A testimonial dinner for Jerome Gary, outstanding community leader, will be held Sunday afternoon, June 17, 2:30 p.m., at 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx. The dinner is to honor Gary's life-time struggle for peace, the Negro people and democratic rights.

Trenton Six

(Continued from Page 3)

the "murder weapon"—but which, testimony revealed, had not even left the Royal Crown Cola warehouse till two years after the murder.

The fight to free the six innocent men began when Mrs. Bessie Mitchell sought out the Civil Rights Congress in 1948 and the New Jersey Worker first described the case as a "Northern Scottsboro."

CRC attorneys fought an appeal through the New Jersey supreme court that resulted in reversal of the original frameup verdict and censure of Judge Charles Hutchinson for his bias-warped handling of the trial.

HUTCHINSON retaliated by barring the CRC lawyer's from the retrial. A federal court order to reinstate the CRC attorneys was ignored by the state of New Jersey, with an assistant attorney general assigned to defend Hutchinson's arbitrary ruling on

Dixiecrat grounds of "state's rights."

To prevent delay in the retrial that this week resulted in acquittal for four of the men, the Civil Rights Congress stepped out of the courtroom aspects of the case. Legal defense, with CRC cooperation, was handled by Raymond Pace Alexander for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, together with J. Mercer Burrell and Clifford Moore of the NAACP; George Pelletieri, retained by a Princeton committee of noted professors and community leaders; Ralph Katzenbach and Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Cooper and English, the two still in jail, are represented by Pelletieri, who observers agreed carried the principal weight in blasting the frameup of all six men.

New Jersey law requires that an appeal must be filed within 30 days after the verdict.

BRITISH UNION ASKS 6-POINT PEACE PLAN

LONDON (ALN).—A 6-point peace plan, including a demand that the government use every avenue to maintain peace "even if this is contrary to the policy of the U. S." was unanimously adopted by the convention of the National Union of Vehicle Builders.

Delegates also approved a resolution urging the executive to send a rank and file delegation to the USSR. It was seconded by G. Gardiner who told of his recent visit to that country. "It was selected to go," he said, "because of my hostility to Russia. Now my eyes have been opened and the windows have been cleaned. You people in this country are having a lot of propaganda lies thrown in your face. The whole question in the Russian people's minds today is that they want peace."

Bus Drivers Strike

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—Bus service for this city of 50,000 residents has been tied up since June 3 by a strike of the 90 drivers and mechanics of the Shenango Valley Transportation Co. The company also services the Sharon - Farrell area.

The men demand a 10 percent raise. They turned down a six-cent-an-hour offer. Their last raise was five cents an hour, granted three years ago. Wage rates are much below the Pittsburgh rates.

They are represented by the AFL Amalgamated Streetcar and Bus Employes Assn.

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS Youth, fight for peace, support our trek to Chicago. Dance, entertainment. Tonight 9 p.m. 1333 Fifth Ave. Subs. 75c.

THIS IS IT! What's holding you back? Distributive's grand shindig, top notch entertainment, much food, music and dancing. Newly decorated clubroom, 11 W. 18th St. 8 p.m. till infinity. Subs. 75c. PEOPLE'S DANCE GROUP presents Dance-Concert. Laura Mondshein, Joan Hunt, Carole Binswanger, Katherine Peters, Chris Talve, Barbara Clark. People's Dance Group. Tonite 9 p.m. Social 130 W. 23d St. Cont. \$1.

YOU ARE INVITED to a pre-Berlin festival party. Meet old and new festival participants. Dance to the music of the backroom boys. Hear a famous folk singer. Movies, refreshments. Donation 75c. Committee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange, 106 E. 14th St. Tonight 9 p.m.

SATURDAY NITE FILM CLUB presents one of the boldest of American films, Arthur Miller's, "All My Sons." Burt Lancaster, Edward G. Robinson, 111 W. 88th St. 3 showings beginning 8:30. Admission to member \$1. Social all evening.

Bronx

EVERYBODY'S HEADING for Tom Paine YPA's Fun Fest. Dancing, singing, refreshments. 8:30 p.m. 724 Gerard Ave., Bronx. Subs. 60c.

Brooklyn

OCEAN HILL does it again! Square dance Carnival. Do Se Do and Promenade, swing your partner to the "caller." Hop to the music of our "live band." Munch donuts, gulp cider, enjoy refreshments (watermelon, sandwiches, etc.) while viewing cultural program. Proceeds will send our delegates to Chicago for "Peace Festival." Donation 50c. 1746 Pitkin Ave., Ocean Hill LYL.

STEP RIGHT UP! It's a carnival. Be hypnotized, analyzed and socialize with Boro Park LYL. Dancing, food. Tonight at 4222 13th Ave. 8:30 p.m. Subs. 50c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

THE CHORAL CONDUCTING class of the Metropolitan Music School, will be presented in its last concert of the season. Today at 3:30 p.m. at 124 W. 124th St.

Coming

EAST BRONX LYL Peace Dance. Meet the delegates to Chicago, Friday, June 22, 8 p.m. till ?? Fun, food, dancing at 1311 Intervale Ave., Bronx. Subs. 75c.

FIRST EAST BRONX LYL Weinie Roast, under the George Washington Bridge. Sat., June 23 at 8 p.m. Fun and food for all. Dancing under the stars. Subs. \$1.

United Negro People's Comm. for Peace and Freedom invites you to a

Cocktail Party for Peace and Freedom

SUNDAY, JUNE 17th

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Court Ruling

(Continued from Page 2)

danger' of the forcible overthrow of the government, asserting:

I feel obliged to protest against the hypocritical misuse of the phrase "clear and present danger" in the recent decision of a majority of the Supreme Court, upholding the constitutionality of the Smith Act. I call it hypocritical because every man who retains any sense at all of the meaning of English words must know that the danger of a Communist revolution or even a concerted breach of the peace in the United States is one which can only be described as "contingent and remote," not "clear and present." It would have been honest, at least, to reject the words; to keep them while changing the meaning is mere hypocrisy, although also a covert and unintended admission that the opposite view is right.

The decision, in fact, authorizes the application of penalties for just the kind of utterance which the words were, in saner days, designed to protect.

At the same time the letter echoes both the stock anti-Communist slanders and reactionary proposals, alleging that Communists will "attempt sabotage" in the event of war, and that we should then "simply have one grand mass arrest. . . ."

Baltimorean Says Court Perils All

"Every American citizen becomes a potential criminal," declares a reader's letter in the Baltimore Sun, under the Supreme Court decision this week upholding the Smith Act.

The letter, signed by Thomas G. Buchanan, Jr., asserts:

"Heretofore, men have gone to jail only when they were found to have committed some offense against their neighbors. Henceforth, a man may be imprisoned merely for what a judge or jury believes he intends to do at some time in the nebulous future, even

The family of

NATHAN SHAFFER

expresses thanks to all their friends for their sympathy and condolences. We pledge to carry on in his memory for peace and a better world.

though he has taken no concrete step to carry out the alleged intention.

Defendants in the case under review were leaders of the Communist Party. Mr. Justice Vinson, for the majority, held that they intended to overthrow the Government of the United States as speedily as circumstances would permit. The present existence of a conspiracy to accomplish this overthrow was neither affirmed by the court nor alleged by the prosecution. . . .

The court majority argues that the element of 'intent' pertains to all crimes. Quite so. But never before has this element been weighed in a legal vacuum.

The courts have in the past given consideration to the motives of defendants after they have allegedly committed an unlawful act. They have never had the audacity to speculate as to whether an individual 'intends' to commit some act for which he should be punished in advance. . . ."

Chicago U's Chapel Dean

CHICAGO. — Dean John B. Thompson of Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, University of Chicago, has joined a growing number of prominent Midwest leaders in opposition to the Supreme Court's decision upholding the Smith Act in the case of the 11 Communist Party leaders, the Illinois Civil Rights Congress reported today.

Charleston Paper Worried by Ruling

The Charleston, W. Va., Daily Mail expresses fears that the effect of the Supreme Court approval of the Smith Act is to "tread dangerously and perhaps fatally on freedom of speech." While supporting the majority decision, the Daily Mail indicates that it is not convinced that the Communist Party or its 11 leaders were engaged in any 'conspiracy.'

The paper declares editorially: "The difficulty in dealing with the Communist Party is that in suppressing what is or might be a conspiracy you tread dangerously and perhaps fatally on freedom of speech."

After quoting with approval the majority decision, the Daily Mail adds:

"And yet, as one concurs, it would be wise, too, to read the dissenting opinions. Justice Black argues strongly for freedom unconfined. And Justice Douglas notes effectively that there is, in all the evidence, a lack of any overt act. Such arguments are in the American tradition, which makes a clear distinction between what a man thinks and what he

does. They serve to remind us that, just as the Communists are dangerous, so are the judicial attempts to accommodate the Constitution to their containment. Only history can tell which of the risks it was the wiser to take."

NEGRO RIGHTS HELD PERILED

The Harlem Civil Rights Congress yesterday declared that the majority Supreme Court decision against the 11 Communist leaders was also aimed at the movement of the Negro people for equal rights. The Harlem CRC urged all liberty-loving Americans to "register their anger by joining the CRC's fight for American freedom."

National Guardian

Urge Protests

"Unless popular protest grows a hundredfold," the National Guardian declares concerning the Supreme Court decision on the Smith Act, there now "begins the great trek to barred silence of all who on any ground and by any methods oppose the multi-billion-dollar war profits-machine of big business, the Administration and the Pentagon."

The weekly declares in a front-page editorial:

"At the outset of the action against the Communist Party leaders, the Guardian warned of the danger in which all America stood. Today the danger is far greater and far nearer; the warning must be far more insistent."

The weekly urges its readers to write Justice Black "expressing the hope of Americans who stand by the Bill of Rights that he will use his influence with his fellow-justices to grant the rehearing application."

CLERGYMEN

ASSAIL RULING

PHILADELPHIA. — Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes Friday added his voice to the prominent Philadelphians asking rehearing for the 11 Communist leaders. Rev. Forbes declared:

"The vigorous dissents of Justices Black and Douglas would seem to offer good reason to hope that the appeal of counsel for the Communist leaders for a rehearing might be granted. This is the last hope that lovers of the traditional American way of life have that the hysterical fears of today's policymakers will not be permitted to drive us any further along the road to fascism."

"The First Amendment to the Constitution is the last defense we have against thought-speech control, like that of the German and Italian regimes which we fought successfully in World War II. Lovers of liberty must fight it with equal vigor now in America."

"May our Supreme Court have its sober second thought before it is too late."

Other prominent Philadelphians calling for rehearing included: Rev. Leonard B. Rasmussen, rector of the Church of the Atonement and Dr. David Bud.

RR Union Chiefs To Meet on Wage Vote

WASHINGTON. — Chiefs of three big operating rail unions Friday summoned their general chairmen to a meeting here June 27 to act on a wage pact with the nation's railroads.

Rail system chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Order of Railway Conductors were called to vote on substantially the same terms they rejected last January.

REUTHER TO BOYCOTT FORD LOCAL ANNIVERSARY

Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, who said:

"Mr. Lewis is the Number one guy in this country for my money."

Stellato, who broke with Walter Reuther since the recent UAW convention, vehemently denied to a press conference that "Lewis could take Local 600 out of the UAW into the UMW." He said the board's action is "a hell of a shock to us."

Stellato called for unity in labor ranks, and urged a more "progressive union." The object of inviting Lewis, who headed the CIO during the drive on Ford, was "to bring back the old days of unity in the union," he said.

Stellato said recent Ford layoffs have whittled the membership of Local 600 down from 67,000 to 56,000.

Student Strike In Argentina Hits Slaying

BUENOS AIRES. — A student strike here spread to Rosario, Argentina's second largest city, in protest against the murder of Francisco Blanco, Communist leader. Blanco was killed Monday night in an attack on a suburban office of the party. Last night police jailed 18 students and took many others into "protective custody" and attempted to break up a demonstration in Congress Square to "demand justice in the murders of the young fighter for peace Ernesto Bravo and Francisco Blanco." Bravo, a chemistry student, has been missing since May 17th and is believed to have been killed.

The student strike, called to protest his disappearance, was to have ended yesterday. But student leaders continued the walkout because the fascist Peron officials arrested 50 students. Reports from Rosario said one student was arrested by police there.

Slav Day Picnic Here Sunday

The Annual American Slav Day Picnic this Sunday will be held at National Hall and Park, 65-13 Avenue, Woodside, L. I., regardless of the weather. There is a large dancing hall in case of bad weather.

Admission to the picnic is 75 cents. There will be dancing to Slav and other music. Slavic dishes will be served.

Directions to the picnic: IRT or BMT Flushing train to 69th St. Station; Independent Subway — Take Queens train to 65th St. Station.

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Parley Maps Actions to End Jimcrow in Levittown

THERE ARE FEW COMMUNITIES in the United States with 60,000 persons where not a single Negro is permitted to reside. Yet William Levitt and Sons who built 15,000 homes with government aid in the past four years seek to perpetuate this blot. But the ingenuity of the fighters for Negro rights has succeeded in breaking through the lilywhite development of Levittown in Nassau County, just outside New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Cannon are the first Negro family to break through the barrier.

While Levitt continues to expand his garden development and keep out Negroes through the notorious "gentlemen's agreement," homeowners and renters are determined to end the community's lilywhite status.

A RECENT CONFERENCE to End Discrimination in Levittown, held at Hofstra College, achieved the broadest support involved in the fight thus far. Its sponsoring list was outstanding, including Arthur Garfield Hays, Judge Hubert T. Delaney, Councilman Stanley Isaacs, Oscar Hammerstein II and a long list of Long Island clergymen of every faith, and leaders in the Queens and Nassau communities. Revs. Rambo, Nord, Klenck and Barton played leading roles.

In addition, the NAACP chapter of Inwood, Local 1227 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, American Veterans Committee of Levittown and the Long Island Conference for Civil Rights were officially represented. Delegates came from 35 communities including Parkchester in the Bronx and Stuyvesant Town in Manhattan, both giant projects owned by the jimmie-crow Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., whose jimmie-crow housing policies are also being fought.

MORE THAN 300 PERSONS attended the conference, whose chairs had to be rearranged several times to make way for the crowds.

Keynote speaker Judge Delaney expressed himself "surprised and heartened by such a large, spirited gathering in Nassau County." He set the tone for the deliberations by condemning "the dixiecrats who obstruct democracy and the Mc-



MR. LEROY CANNON and Mrs. Murdie Cannon meet with Mrs. Raphael Hendrix at the Conference to End Discrimination in Levittown. The Leroy family are the first family to break through jimmie-crow barriers in Levittown while the Hendrix family was the first in Stuyvesant Town.

Carthy's who attempt to intimidate those who oppose bigotry."

An invocation by Rev. William T. Rambo, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bellomer, was followed by speakers Guy Brewer, legislative chairman of the Jamaica National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Bernard Lang, vice-chairman of the Levittown American Veterans Committee, and Mrs. Murdie Cannon, who movingly described her experiences as the only Negro woman in Levittown, renting a house from a private owner. She urged the Conference to act to make her community free from prejudice.

Presided over by William Cotter, of Port Washington, chairman of the Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown, the Conference called upon the Nassau clergy to set aside a day of sermons on discrimination. It then voted unanimously to demand that the Federal Housing Authority make Levitt and Sons end their discriminatory practices. It was also decided that passage of legislation to outlaw discrimination in all housing by the New York State Legislature be pressed for immediately. The Ross and Hovick families, who

entertained Negro children in their homes and following this received eviction notices from Levitt, were commended by the Conference for their courageous court actions and continued support was pledged to them.

To carry out the decisions of the conference, a Continuations Committee was established and empowered to bring conference decisions to all communities and to cooperate with other interested organizations in arranging for a broader conference in the fall.

750 Jewelry Workers Back Johnson Plan

Overwhelming support of the Johnson resolution for peace in Korea was voted last night by a membership meeting, attended by 750 workers of Local One, International Jewelry Workers Union, AFL.

Only four or five out of the 750 voted against support of the resolution, introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo), which calls for a Korean cease-fire on June 25 and the withdrawal of all foreign troops by Dec. 31.

Large numbers of postcards, addressed to Johnson and voicing endorsement of his action, were distributed to the membership.

WEEKEND SCHEDULE

SATURDAY •
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Brooklyn at Chicago
New York at Pittsburgh
Boston at Cincinnati
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night)

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Detroit at New York
Chicago at Philadelphia
St. Louis at Boston
Cleveland at Washington (night)

SUNDAY
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Brooklyn at Chicago
Philadelphia at St. Louis
New York at Pittsburgh (2)
Boston at Cincinnati (2)

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Detroit at New York
Cleveland at Washington
Chicago at Philadelphia (2)
St. Louis at Boston (2)

DON'T MISS . . .

Lester Rodney's account of the Joe Louis-Lee Savold fight, with dressing room interviews. In Monday's Daily Worker.

Kuzava Figures To Help Yanks

Giving up on the Browns' Ned Garver, the Yanks Friday came up with what they hope is another starting pitcher in Bob Kuzava, southpaw acquired from Washington in a

straight player deal for righthanded hurlers Fred Sanford, Tom Ferrick and Bob Porterfield.

The news of the deal came as a surprise, since every one thought the Senators would hold out for Billy Martin before giving up the 28 year old lefty. Ferrick is a washed up relief pitcher, and Porterfield a bad armed minor leaguer. The Chisox, Indians and Bosox are going to feel put out about this deal, feeling that Washington is kidding when it says no cash was involved.

Pitchers, a baseball commodity which Rickey said the Pirates lack, figured prominently in the deal. The Cards sent southpaw Howie Pollet and righthander Ted Wilks along with catcher Joe Garagiola, outfielder Bill Howerton and rookie shortstop Dick Cole.

The loss of Westlake leaves manager Bill Meyer without a third baseman and one of his best power hitters. The California muscle man has hit 18 home runs, one more than his road roommate, Ralph Kiner, and leads the team in rbi's with 45.

Westlake broke in at third base early last month after playing the outfield since joining the Pirates in 1947. He has poled 97 homers during his big league career, seven of the grand slammers and has an rbi total of 378.

Pollet, who appeared in 17 games with the Cards this season, has yielded 10 runs and 20 hits in twelve and one-third innings. He was charged with three losses against no victories.

Wilks, once a competent reliever, had been troubled with a sore arm this season and he has given up nine runs and 20 hits in eighteen and one-third innings.

Garagiola, an effective lefthand hitter, will fill a need in the Pirate catching department. Clyde McCullough, who has been shouldering the backstop burden, probably will be relieved by the new player when the Pirates face righthand pitching.

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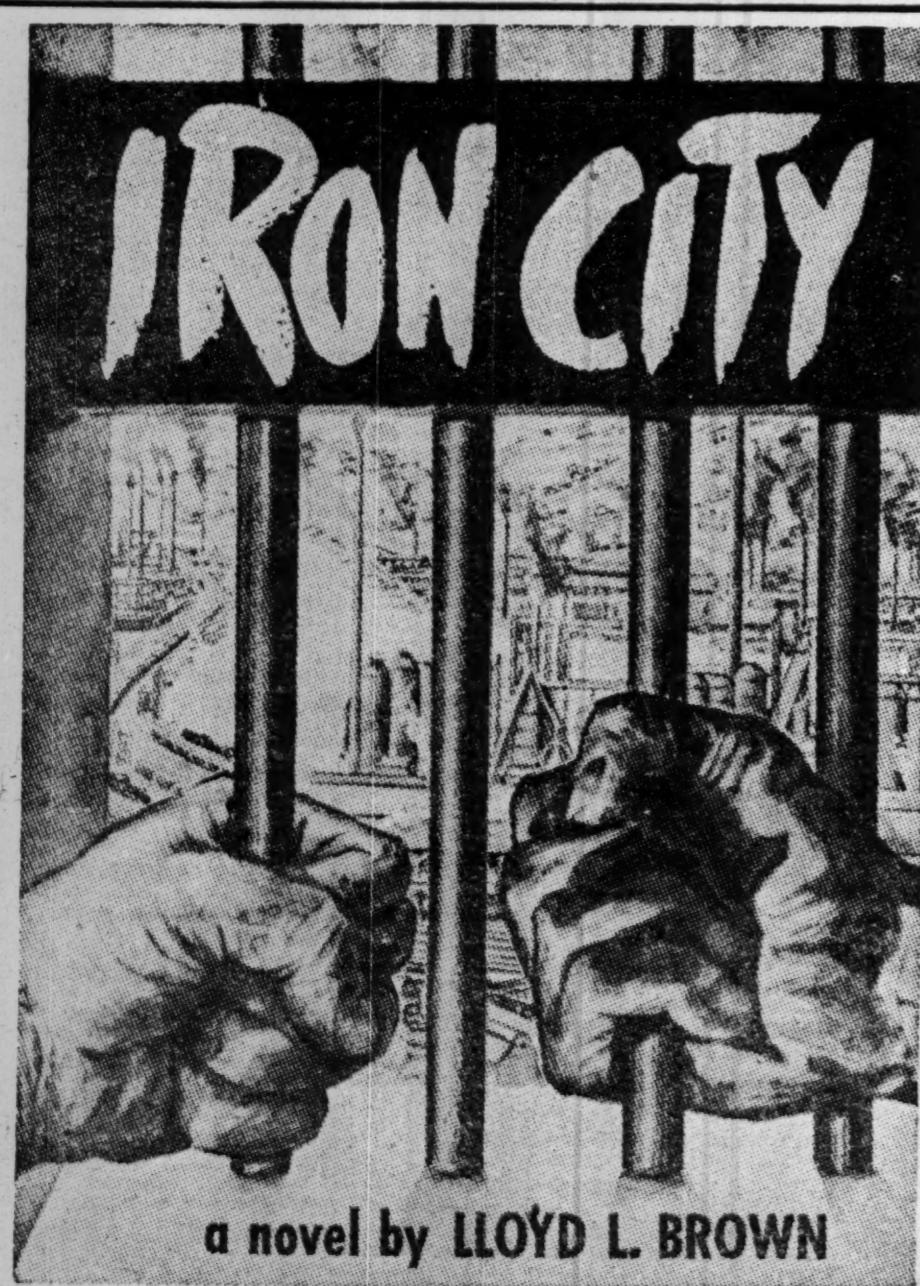
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No performance this weekend or next week.

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